The New-York Times.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 43 Wall-st., and 181 Broadway

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Virtual Declaration of War by Brigham Young against the United States.

THE GOVERNMENT TROOPS WARNED TO LEAVE UTAH.

Interesting Official Dispatches Received by the War Department.

Reception of the Nicaraguan Minister---Movements of Walker.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 17.

Mormon affairs were again considered by the Cabinet to-day. The President will suggest to Congress extraordinary measures to suppress the Mormon rebellion.

The sloop-of-war *Saratoga*, now at San Juan, will be relieved soon by a steamer.

In the Naval Courts the cases of Midshipman West, Lieutenant Lynch and Captain Levy are pending.

An error occurred in my dispatch relative to General Walker's expedition to Nicaragua, published on Saturday last, which I should not have deemed necessary to explain except that I find it confuses some readers who did not discover the existence of the blunder. By the transposition of a paragraph I am made to allude to Walker's plan of going up and forcing the San Juan River, when referring to the facilities offered by a landing at Blewfields.

Of course your readers will understand that I have not pretended to designate the particular course which Gen. Walker will pursue in returning to Central America. His most trusted friends here are uninformed as yet upon that point. I have given you, however, a statement of the several alternative plans which have been considered by him, his selection from which must necessarily be determined by the exigencies of the moment of his approach towards the field of his operations.

Two points of his policy may be relied upon—first that of a separate shipment of his arms and ammunition, and of his men—so that if the latter had been intercepted, the former would have been safe, and his resources thus preserved for another effort as soon as a more successful shipment of men could be effected. In the second place, reinforcements from California, to join the fortunes of the expedition from this side, are relied on.

Some of the friends of the expedition are speculating as to the result of an effort to capture the Walker party, if it should be made, by the United States steamer *Fulton*. The filibusters probably are two to one of the entire force of Uncle Sam's vessel, and the attempt to hold them prisoners would certainly prove very inconvenient, not to say hazardous.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 17.

The War Department to-day received some highly interesting official dispatches, including a proclamation of Brigham Young's, declaring martial law in Utah. He claims the right to do so by virtue of his authority as Governor of the Territory and Superintendent of Indian Affairs, not having been suspended from exercising his functions, and by virtue of his power under the Territorial Organic act.

He expressly forbids the United States troops entering the Territory without his authority for doing so, and complains that the Mormons have not been treated as American citizens, and that the Government of the United States has acted on misrepresentations, the object being to drive the Mormons from the Territory.

The language of the proclamation is emphatically in hostility to the authority of the United States, and is regarded here as a declaration of war.

When Col. Alexander was within 30 miles of Fort Bridger, which place is occupied by Mormon troops he received a letter from Brigham Young, through the commander of the "Nauvoo Legion," warning the troops out of the Territory, but saying if they desired to remain till Spring they might do so, provided they give up their arms and amunition, but they must then leave; in the meantime he will see that they are furnished with provisions.

The letter was accompanied by two copies of the proclamation and a copy of the laws of Utah. The commander tells Col. Alexander that he is at the fort to carry out Young's instructions, and expresses the hope that Colonel Alexander's answer and actions will be dictated by a proper respect for the rights and liberties of American citizens.

Col. Alexander in his reply, dated Oct. 2, says he has given Young's communication his attentive consideration, and will submit the letter to the General commanding, as soon as he arrives here, (meaning camp Winfield, on Ham's Fork.) In the meantime he adds:

"I have to say that these troops are here by order of the President of the United States, and their further movements will depend entirely upon the orders issued by a competent authority."

Among the documents is a letter from Col. Johnston, dated from the camp on the Three Wings of the Sweet Water, addressed to Adjutant-General McDowell, New-York, in which he confirms the burning of the contractors' trains by the Mormons. He says the Governor's escort is four days' march behind him, with two companies of dragoons. He knows of no reason why Col. Alexander should attempt to reach Salt Lake by Bear River, excepting from the fear that the Mormons have burnt the grass on the shorter route. He adds:

"If I could communicate with Colonel Alexander, I would direct him to take up a good position for the Winter at Ham's Fork. The road is beset between this and Ham's Fork with companies of Mormons, so it is doubtful if I shall be able to communicate with Colonel A."

It is supposed at the War Department that the troops are all in good condition, as nothing to the contrary is said in the dispatches.

The Indian Bureau has received advices stating that the Indians of Oregon and Washington Territories are in a comfortable condition, but that considerable confusion has arisen in consequence of the contracts for supplies, owing principally to the credit system.

The War Debt amounts to about $5,000,000.

The Administration has received the schedule and outline of the Constitution of Kansas, and will sustain the action of the Convention with regard to the mode proposed for its adoption, conceiving that the people will thus have an opportunity of deciding the question in their own way.

Yrissari was to-day introduced by General Cass to the President, who received from him his credentials as Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary from Nicaragua.

The Southern Mail.

AFFAIRS IN TEXAS—MARINE DISASTERS—ITEMS OF MEXICAN NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 17.

By the arrival of the mail we have Galveston dates to the 7th inst.

The ship *Nebraska* had bilged on the bar there, and the ship *Fannin* was also aground there and in a critical condition.

The receipts of cotton for the week ending the 7th inst. had been 3,400 bales, of which 2,800 were exported direct to Liverpool. The determination to ship direct to Europe was increasing, and several vessels were loading for Liverpool.

Sugar boiling in Texas had commenced in good earnest.

We have also Vera Cruz dates to the 7th inst.

The bark *Fla* sailed from Vera Cruz for New-York on the 24th ult., with $3,000 in Silver coin. Large shipments of specie were also being made to Europe.

General Cortes was arrested at Vera Cruz on the arrival of the *Tennessee* there.

The Minister of Justice had issued a circular declaring all ecclesiastical decisions in civil and criminal cases void.

The rumor of a restoration of the export duty on tobacco was not generally credited.

The Loss of the Schooner Baltic.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Nov. 16.

The schooner *Baltic*, Capt. Stephens, from St. Jago de Cuba, bound to Baltimore, with a cargo of 132 tons of copper ore, has gone ashore on Currituck Beach, and will be a total loss. All hands have perished. The body of a man, with ship's papers lashed to him, has washed ashore; supposed to be that of the Captain. Some of the cargo may be saved. The vessel is insured in Philadelphia for $8,000.—[By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary of Board of Underwriters.]

Non-Arrival of the Niagara.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, Nov. 17—10:30 P. M.

The night is cloudy, and there are no signs of the Cunard steamship *Niagara*, now in her eleventh day from Liverpool, with three days later news. Rain has been falling in torrents during the evening, and it is quite thick outside. There is very little chance of the steamer arriving before morning.

The State Credit of Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Nov. 17.

The bill restricting the issue of State bonds to two millions, and providing for the prompt payment of the interest of those already issued, passed the House this afternoon.

The same bill passed the Senate on Saturday last.

Navigation of Welland Canal Stopped.

ST. CATHARINE'S, C. W., Tuesday, Nov. 17.

The lock of the Welland Canal, at this place, was broken to-day by the propeller *Prairie State*, and, in consequence, the navigation of the Canal is entirely stopped.

Naval Intelligence.

NORFOLK, Tuesday, Nov. 17.

The United States sloop-of-war *Cyane* has dropped down in Hampton Roads. She sails for Hayti.

Death of Andrew White.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Nov. 17.

Andrew White, Esq, Vice-President of the Commercial Bank, and one of the original proprietors of the *Evening Journal*, died here this morning.

Rumored Movements of General Walker.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Nov. 17.

A private letter from a gentleman at the South, who is believed to be well posted in regard to General Walker's intentions, intimates that in case he is headed off from landing in Nicaragua, he will next be heard of from Hayti. The information is not considered strictly reliable, but there may be some ground for the assertion.

Southern Steamers.

THE AUGUSTA AT SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Nov. 17.

The United States Mail steamship *Augusta*, from New-York, arrived here this morning.

THE MARION AT CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Nov. 17.

The United States Mail steamship *Marion*, Capt. Foster, from New-York, arrived here at 8 o'clock this morning.

Resumption of Specie Payment in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Nov. 17.

All our banks have resumed specie payment in full.

Arrival of the Glasgow and Hammonia

The steamship *Glasgow*, from the Clyde on the 31st ult., and the Hamburg steamer *Hammonia*, from Hamburg on the 1st inst., arrived at this port yesterday morning. Their advices have been anticipated by other arrivals. The *Hammonia* brings $63,300 in specie on freight, distributed as follows:

A. Schumacher & Co.	$31,500	R. Sieg	$1,500
L. E. Amsinck	20,000	R. Froehlich	1,000
Von Seht, Schmilinsky & Co.	5,000	John Goldschmidt	1,000
Wolf & Gificken	3,000	Wm. Michahelles	300
Total			$63,300

Arrival of the Ariel.

The steamship *Ariel*, from Bremen, Havre and Southampton, arrived about 1 o'clock this morning. Her news, the details of which were received by the *City of Washington*, was telegraphed from Cape Race.

THE TIDE TURNING.—It was to be expected that the stringency of the times could not last forever. It is not surprising to see that the factories in all parts of the country are resuming work. This news is now coming in daily, from various manufacturing districts, as the tidings of the stoppages did in the worst days of the panic.

The Philadelphia *Press* of yesterday contains this graphic announcement:

"The cotton mills of Joseph Ripka, Esq., at Manayunk, we understand, will again go into operation to-day. Spencer's Mills, at Germantown, will also resume work in a few days. The extensive cotton mills, near Hestonville, which have recently changed proprietors, are now undergoing thorough repairs, and will be in full operation in a few days. These mills will give employment to a large number of hands, and save many deserving families from suffering during the Winter."

The following manufacturing establishments have also resumed operations:

Union Manufacturing Company, at Norwalk, Conn.
Chicopee Mills, Mass.
Rolling and Nail Mills at Fall River.
Massasoit Flour Mills at Fall River.
American Print Works at Fall River.
Eddy's Woolen Mills, Fall River.
The American Print Works, Fall River.
Lounsbury, Bissel & Co.'s Works, Fall River.
Albany Iron Works.
Rensselaer Iron Works.
Carolina Mills, Fall River.
Natick Mills.

Building operations are going forward actively in Springfield, Mass. Several new blocks of stores are in progress on Main-street. The United States Armory, in the same town, employs its full number of men, some four hundred.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* remarks that the number of persons out of employment in that city, who are willing to work, is not so great as many imagine, and that in no city in the Union is there less suffering than in Philadelphia, while in none are there more institutions established for the relief of the poor.

WORKING-GIRLS LEAVING THE CITY FOR THE WEST.—About forty of the unemployed working-girls of the City left for the West yesterday afternoon, under the charge of Mr. C. C. Tracy, who was also accompanied by a company of homeless boys, from the Central Office. Dressmakers, sewers of all work, tailoresses, factory-girls, pen-makers, and parasol-workers, composed the motley avocations of the industrious young women who thus availed themselves of the opportunity to better their condition in the land of the West. The young women were neat and modest of appearance, and looked perfectly happy at the fortunate epoch of their lives which had arrived at a time when they had suffered much from the want of employment during the late crisis. The girls had all known comparative comfort until then, and their respectability was sufficiently proved by the excellent references they had given in at the Branch Office.

Miss Louisa Pyne has had a return of her throat troubles. A sudden hoarseness had compelled a postponement of the performance of Balfe's new opera, the "Rose of Castille," in which she was to sing at the Lyceum Theatre, in London.

THE MAYORALTY.

Nomination of Daniel F. Tiemann as the Independent Candidate.

The Committee appointed at the Mass Meeting of citizens held at the Merchants' Exchange on the 14th inst., to confer with other Committees representing various political organizations, and report the name of a suitable candidate for the Mayoralty, have performed the duty assigned to them with careful deliberation and a profound sense of their responsibility to the community, and announce that they have accepted the issue which the citizens of New-York have been dared to meet between the continuance of the present corrupt Administration of the affairs of the City and a thorough reform of crying abuses, by presenting for the suffrages of their fellow citizens for Mayor,—the name of

DANIEL F. TIEMANN,

whose long life of industry, integrity, and public usefulness in our midst, is a guarantee that so far as an honest Executive officer can restore the prostrate character of this oppressed City to its former high reputation, his election as the People's Candidate will accomplish an object so dear to every inhabitant of this great Metropolis.

Signed,
JAY JARVIS,
JOHN KERR,
G. A. CONOVER,
R. A. WITHAUS,
S. A. KIRBY,
WM. HENRY ANTHON,
ROBERT T. HAWS,
WM. H. APPLETON,
ABRAM S. HEWITT,
J. M. REID.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 17, 1857.

The Committee will announce in the afternoon papers the time and place of a Public Meeting.

Result of the Cambridgeshire Handicap—Talk About Races and Racing.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: I am curious to learn how that portion of the American Press which so confidently anticipated that the Cambridgeshire Handicap would be carried off by one of Mr. Ten Broeck's horses will account for their signal defeat in that race. The *Dispatch* of the 15th remarks: "The success of *Prioress* was, with us—after her brilliant Cesarewitch exploit—a foregone conclusion, and we are still of the opinion that with regard to her Cambridgeshire defeat, *much remains unsung*." I confess I am at a loss to divine what is intended to be conveyed by the last three words of the above sentence. I hope, for the credit of that respectable journal, the writer does not indorse the insinuations put forth by a small portion of the American Press, that the parties having the control of the American stud could perpetrate so disgraceful a piece of chicanery as to run their horses to lose with the aim of getting them favorably handicapped, or to enhance the odds against them on future events. I believe the owner of *Prioress* to be a strictly honorable and straightforward sportsman, who would scorn to descend to trickery of any kind, and, while holding this opinion, shall in all time be happy to hear of his color being landed foremost at the winning chair.

The result of the Cambridgeshire Handicap must, I think, convince every unprejudiced mind that the view I took of the racing qualities of *Prioress*, namely, that she is only a very indifferent mare, and could have no chance with a good English horse, at fair racing weights, was the correct one. As will be seen on reference to my remarks, in your paper of the 6th inst., I never expected that she would run at all forward in that race. The great difference of position she held in the two races is easily accounted for. She is a wiry, long-legged animal, and the comparatively flat Cesarewitch course exactly suited her long stride, while that over which the Cambridgeshire Handicap is run is one of the severest courses at Newmarket, being almost a continuous rise, from beginning to end, and not at all suited to a *weedy* mare like *Prioress*. One of the principal reasons why so many are disappointed in the anticipated victory of their favorite horse is to be attributed to their want of discrimination as to the peculiar *forte* of the animal in question, difference of course, weight, &c., which will tell, more or less, on every horse.

An immense amount of time, trouble, and money has been expended in England, in bringing Racing to the high point of excellence it has attained; and I can really see no just reason why disappointment and vexation at the poor success of the American horses on the English turf should be exhibited, as it has been in some quarters; or why the winning of a race like the Cesarewitch, under the circumstances, should be magnified into a victory over all England. Mr. Parr, with his *Odd Trick*, achieved a similar feat under similar advantages, and I venture to say that neither the English racing men, nor Mr. Parr himself, for a moment imagines that in *Odd Trick* he possesses more than a very moderate horse. When America can produce a nag to beat the first-class English horses in a weight for age race, I for one (and I think I can answer for the English press and people too) shall hail their success with as great pleasure as would any native American. As the racing season in England is now pretty well closed, I shall bid you adieu till the commencement of the next campaign, when, with your permission, I shall occasionally trouble you with my thoughts on forthcoming events; and by that time I hope a fresh influx of American horses will be there to contend with English blood and bone.

NEWMARKET.

TUESDAY, Nov. 17, 1857.

A Note from Madame Theresina Rank.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: In consequence of the unprovoked attacks of an unprincipled public journalist of this City on my character and good intentions, regarding the part I have taken to get up concerts in aid of the poor unemployed work-people of New-York, and no one in a similar position of power with him willing to take my part, I am constrained to call on you for fair play, if not protection. If I am selfish, as is insinuated, my candor ought to disarm censure. I have said repeatedly, and now again, that out of the proceeds of the concerts, which I proposed to get up, *I want nothing for myself*; but of the plan of making clothes for a foreign market I want the half of the proceeds *to pay my debts*, which I know you will admit is quite becoming an honorable mind. If I had money I would set about the good work myself, but not being blessed with that useful commodity *just now* is the greatest crime with the above journalist. If in the eyes of honest men I really were guilty of the greatest imposture I could not be more severely handled or more roughly dealt with. Your spirit of fair play I am sure will urge you to see at a glance the cruel grievance I labor under, and the bitter misery attendant on my position—a lone and unprotected woman—a stranger in foreign land to her, moved to commiserate the destitute condition of suffering humanity on the one side, and, on the other, a man surrounded with a host of aids and appliances at his command, and a powerful press obedient to his infamous behest, spares me not, but lashes me without mercy by epithet and insinuation, by sneers and lying assertion, and then turning my best and most excusable motives to the worst of designs. But no honesty, however sterling, can harm a privileged miscreant. If you use argument, however logical, a horsewhip, however cutting, threats, however menacing, or abuse, however sarcastic, he is invulnerable. His crest should not be the thistle of his native soil, but the hedgehog, to assail which will be your own injury as effectually as if you wrote against a Grub-street scribbler, or cast mud at a London fishwoman. [The angry madame here becomes so exceedingly vehement and forcible in her vituperation that we omit a portion of her letter.] Oh, where is American gallantry for women when such a man can be supported, aye, enriched and encouraged—whose very supporters, not many years since, esteemed his paper a pestilence and its touch a moral death to their homesteads, yet whose counting-houses and business offices were dishonored by its presence? Is crime to ride rough-shod over all in such hands, and no one to raise the pen in his condemnation? From what I have now stated on general terms, it is manifest, if taken in detail, and particulars fully examined, the true cause of all this man's fluctuations and vascillations on political grounds can be traced to one source—namely, blackmail!

Yours respectfully,
MME. THERESINA G. RANK.

Sunday, Nov. 15, 1857.

Arrest of Sailor Dan.

Daniel Pembroke *alias* "Sailor Dan," indicted in company with three others, whose names have been given, for the murder of Sarah Spitzlein, in Greenwich-street, was arrested at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, on board the ship *Emerald Isle*, lying off Bedloe Island, and just about sailing for Liverpool. Officers Poole and Van Arsdale, of the Second Precinct, made the arrest. He was committed to the Tombs.

The Woodman and Furness Affair—Letter from Mr. Woodman.

From the New-Orleans Delta, 10th.

A CARD.—I have heretofore refrained from any notice of the numerous publications, false and libelous as some of them have been, respecting the unfortunate relation which has existed between Mrs. Caroline Woodman and Mr. Gardner Furness, of New-York. I should continue silent on this subject were it not for the publication of the scandalous proceedings by writ of *habeas corpus* gotten up by this heartless villain, before a Judge of the Supreme Court of New-York, under the pretence of rescuing Mrs. W. from confinement, but really with the view of again obtaining possession of her person.

I believe that the letters exhibited at the trial of this cause, and published in this evening's *Delta*, purporting to be letters from Mrs. W. to Mr. F., are forgeries. They are not characterized either by her habitual language or style of composition. If in her handwriting, they must have been prepared by Mr. F. or his attorneys, and copied by her at their instance. So far as they report remarks having been made by me to Mrs. W., they are false.

It is difficult for one placed as I have been to reconcile the exercise of a husband's legal authority with that degree of humanity due to a deceived and guilty wife. It was my misfortune that she should have erred, but it would have been my crime had I abandoned her to the fate which, without the exercise of my legal authority, must have befallen her. I therefore took such steps as would place her under the protection of her kindred so soon as mine should be withdrawn. That I adopted the only effectual course of effecting this end the following statement will show:

On the day after I had detected the guilty connection between Mr. F. and Mrs. W., at the New-York Hotel, a friend, whose family were absent from the city, kindly received Mrs. W. beneath his roof, where she enjoyed every comfort. Her brother reached New-York next day and had a long interview with her—her declaration to the contrary, in one of the published letters referred to, notwithstanding. She then disclosed the fact that Mr. Furness' presence at the New-York Hotel, and his having followed her up wherever she had gone, had in view the extortion of money from her. The affidavit made by her a few days afterward, and now published verbatim in the *Delta*, will disclose at once the villainy of Mr. F. and the sufferings of his unhappy victim.

At this time she did not appear to realize her position, and, although I urged her immediately to accompany her brother to Mississippi and remain with her parents, she refused to go. Her brother promised, however, to take ladies then under his charge to Virginia, and then return for his sister. Mrs. W. had been in the habit of taking opiates to excess, and having procured laudanum at this time, indulged in such free use of it as to be quite unmanageable, as well as incapable of realizing her condition. After consultation with her brother, I resolved, with his approval, and after having advised her parents of my design, to place her temporarily in a private asylum, where she would receive medical treatment suitable to her nervous derangement, and be protected from future contamination. What else could I have done? I could not abandon her. I had kept her four weeks at the house of my generous friend, greatly to his inconvenience, and could not any longer abuse this privilege. The result has justified my course. Deprived of opiates, and properly treated, she improved so much, that, upon consultation with her physician, I promised her that she should be sent to her parents in the month of November.

I saw her but once after she was placed at Sanford Hall, and then no allusion was made to the past; no word of reproach was made by me. She expressed herself satisfied to remain until I could send for her, according to my promise. All her letters were sent to her father, mother and brother, and I consulted them. I had not only their approval but their gratitude.

On my return from New-York, I visited her parents in Mississippi, and made arrangements with her brother to go to New-York and bring her to her parents. He accordingly left Mississippi on the 24th of last month, previous to the commencement of the proceedings in New-York, and without any knowledge of there having been any interference with his sister, and should have reached New-York by the 4th of November. I have to-day learned that she left New-York with him on the 5th of November.

While I remained in New-York, after placing her at Sanford Hall, her physician visited the City twice a week. I invariably called on him, and received from him a note from her, in which she as invariably acknowledged the kind treatment she was receiving. I specially instructed him to spare no expense in making her comfortable, and to permit her to ride out in a carriage when she was desirous of doing so, but always in company with an attendant. Having done this, I thought I had performed my whole duty.

After I had left New-York, her self-constituted protector, not satisfied with having destroyed her peace and reputation, having for several years kept her in a state of distraction, and extorted from her large sums of money by violence and threats of exposure in a series of letters now in my possession, endeavored to retrieve his character by affecting to be the champion of her whom he had so basely injured.

Had my aim been more successful at New-York, his death would have been a just retribution and a public blessing; but the greatest punishment to such a wretch is to have gained safety by flight, and to remain through life an object of contempt and aversion among all those who scorn depravity

O. O. WOODMAN.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday Evening, Nov. 9.

Senator Douglas on the Party Politics of the Country.

From the Chicago Times.

At a recent dedication of a new Democratic Hall in Chicago, Senator Douglas, in answer to repeated calls, appeared upon the stand amid loud and prolonged cheers from the assembled multitude. He commenced by saying that he did not suppose when invited to be present and say a few words upon occasion of dedicating the new hall, that he would meet the large assemblage of Democrats then before him. He proceeded to allude to the occasion which had brought them together—to give expression to their feelings and sentiments in view of the triumphs of the Democracy in the late elections. Every Democrat in the Union felt an interest in those results. They showed the verdict of the people upon the manner in which a Democratic President had discharged the duties of his high office, and he felt gratified in knowing that his course had been such as to convince the Democracy of the country that they had a President true to the Constitution and to the party which had elected him.

He referred to the result in the different States. In every State where elections had been held, the result was a triumph for the Democracy, save only Maryland, which still stood upon the narrow and prohibitory platform of Know-Nothingism. Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, New-York, Connecticut, Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota and California were ranking themselves under the broad folds of the Democratic banner.

It had been his lot, since occupying a seat in Congress, to frame the bills under which Wisconsin and Texas and California had been admitted into the Union, and also that which provided the way for each of the seven Territories now existing to enter. [A voice: "Including the Nebraska bill."] Yes, I wrote the Nebraska bill, too. [Applause.] And he incorporated into it that great fundamental principle which declared the right of the people to establish their own Government and fashion their own institutions; and the people in the recent elections had passed upon that act. It was an indorsement of that principle and of the men who wrote and passed the bill, and he felt as proud of this indorsement now as he did in standing up for this bill four years ago amid the scoffs and jeers of an excited and misguided populace in this same city. He rejoiced to know that he had stood firm for the right, and that the people had at last read and examined, and pronounced their sober verdict upon the greatest of all principles upon which our Government rests—the right of the people to rule. New-York had ratified it; Connecticut had ratified it; Wisconsin had ratified it; Kansas has ratified it; and Illinois had never done otherwise. [Applause.]

He proceeded to pay a glowing tribute of praise to Minnesota—the land of the sky-tinted water—the first of the Territories for which he had had the honor of framing the law which was about to bring her into the Union. A glorious State she would be, and worthy of all praise.

Kentucky, the land of Clay and the home of the gallant Breckinridge, had thrown off the shackles that bound the consciences of her people. Her Old-Line Whigs, who would not be Know-Nothingized and Abolitionized, now rallied around the standard of Democracy, in pursuance of the advice of the illustrious Clay, who said, "If the time ever comes, and I fear it may, when the Whig Party shall be dwindled to a mere Abolitionized faction, then I go with the Democratic Party."

In fact, with here and there an exception, the whole Union was in line with the banner of Democracy before them. Why should such not be the case? Four years of the past had been devoted to the negroes; it was now meet that some time should be devoted to the white men. Our people were getting tired of sectional difficulties, and desired to have no more of them. What benefit, he would ask, had the political warfare waged in their behalf conferred upon the negro race? What had this Republican Party done for them? What did they propose to do? When the Supreme Court gave its decision in the Dred Scott case, every Republican paper and orator raised a shout against it, and proclaimed that they were going to revolutionize the Supreme Court, because the decision was unjust and monstrous. What was there in that decision? Why, that under the Constitution a Negro is not and cannot be a citizen of the United States. Our opponents said it was unjust and monstrous to deprive Negroes of citizenship, and hence they were going to reverse the decision and decide that they are citizens. Were they honest in this? If they were, and Negroes were citizens, then it followed they were entitled to all the privileges which citizenship conferred upon white men. But, ask a Republican, will you give them the right to vote, to hold office, to serve upon juries, to unite with your daughters in marriage? "Oh, no," was his answer, "I am not for that!" Then what did he mean by denouncing Judge Taney and the Supreme Court, for if Negroes were citizens they were entitled to all these rights? He did not blame the Republican Party for holding that Negroes were citizens and equals, but he did for abusing the Court for deciding that they were not so, when they themselves would not admit them to the rights which citizenship would secure.

Crimes and Casualties.

EXTRAORDINARY TRAGEDY IN NEW-ORLEANS.

On the 5th inst., in New-Orleans, a young girl named Mary Weber, who resides on Annunciation-street, went down town yesterday to visit a female friend, the wife of a man (a native of the Celestial Empire) named Joachim Thomas. Mary intended to return home last evening, but was prevailed on by Mrs. Thomas to remain with her during the night, giving as a reason for wishing her to stay, that she (Mrs. T.) would escape a beating from her husband, who, it would seem, was in the habit of disciplining his wife in a rather violent manner. The girl consented to stay, and in due time both retired to rest. Thomas went home shortly after, fixed up a cot bed for himself and went to sleep. Some time after midnight the girl found herself disturbed, and discovered that Thomas was assaulting her, with evil purposes. She resisted him, and the struggle continued until Thomas drew a dagger, locked and latched the door, and swore that if she did not consent to his wishes he would kill her, his wife, and himself. Matters were getting so desperate that but for the unusual presence of mind displayed by the girl, a horrible state of things would probably have ensued. Feigning to listen to his proposals, she declared she should get a drink of water, and went towards the pitcher, which was placed near the door. She got the water, and drank two glasses, for the purpose of gaining time and to think of how she should act. Thomas' attention being distracted for a moment, she immediately took advantage of it, sprang toward the door, and succeeded in unlocking it and raising the latch at the same moment. Thomas in an instant discovered her purpose, and darted toward her with the dagger. As he aimed the blow, the door was pulled open by his intended victim, but Thomas partially effected his murderous design, for he inflicted a slight wound in her right side. It was not sufficient to stop her, for she got into the street, and raised the cry of "murder." Officer Boyle, who was on the beat, rushed into Thomas' house, but was met by the villain, who inflicted a severe wound in the policeman's abdomen. The stab incapacitated him from doing more than getting out of the house. As he was going out, Officer Brey had arrived, and was told by Boyle how matters stood. Brey entered the room, and saw Thomas lying on the bed, and was proceeding to seize him, when his wife said it was not necessary, as he (her husband) had "fixed" himself. On the officer getting him off the bed, it was found that he had stabbed himself twice in the abdomen, from the effects of which he died in a few minutes.

ATTEMPT TO SCUTTLE A VESSEL AND SWINDLE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The Detroit *Tribune* develops a plot to sacrifice property and life for the purpose of swindling Insurance Companies. The Canadian schooner *Tecumseh*, Captain Harklay, cleared from Owen Sound, C. W., for this port on the 20th ult., taking about a dozen passengers for Cape Crocker. Her cargo consisted of 250 bbls. fish, shipped by one Henry A. Luce, of Owen Sound, who came as supercargo. The first night out there was a heavy storm. About one o'clock, one of the crew having occasion to go into the hold with a light, discovered that Luce was also up, but this first attracted no particular attention at the time. The next morning a new augur was found secreted under some of the bedding. As it did not belong to the vessel, inquiry was instituted by the captain as to the ownership, when he was informed by Luce that it "belonged to the priest," referring to a priest or monk who was among the passengers. His monkship, however, disclaimed all knowledge of it. On Thursday morning, the 5th instant, the captain, on going forward, found the augur lying in the bow. It was also ascertained that the vessel was leaking a good deal more than usual, but no suspicions of anything wrong were excited, until a casual examination of an opening in the ceiling in the larboard bow revealed the startling fact that a hole had been bored through the bottom of the vessel. A plug was inserted so loosely as to be easily driven out by a moderately heavy sea. The hole was 1⅜ inches in diameter, corresponding with the size of the augur. The circumstance "augured" no good, and, we need hardly add, a close watch was kept the rest of the voyage. The vessel arrived yesterday. Mr. Barse, the agent of the Corn Exchange and Mercantile Mutual, who had insured the fish for *twenty-two hundred dollars*, stepped on board and requested of the captain the privilege of satisfying himself as to the unseaworthiness of his vessel, as he had insured himself some fish for Mr. Luce, and quite likely would have application for further policies. Capt. Harklay seemed greatly surprised at this statement, and informed Mr. Barse that the fish were also insured for $1,200 at Owen Sound. The surprise was of course mutual, but was soon after greatly heightened by the reception of an order from a Cleveland party for the fish, when it was found they had also been insured in that city.

A FATAL DUEL NEAR NEW-ORLEANS.

The New-Orleans *Courier* of the 10th, says: A duel was fought on the Gentilly road, on Sunday morning, between Gen. Casimir Lacoste and Mr. Edward Garcia, a son of Mr. Manuel Garcia, which resulted in the serious if not fatal wounding of the former. The origin of the difficulty, as we have been before informed, is of no recent date. Gen. Lacoste, as is known, has always held an influential political position. Latterly he had been opposed by an influential and widely-spread family among the constituency whose favor he enjoyed. Probably excited by this, he is alleged to have made some remarks about that family being a "crow family," which is equivalent in French allegory to saying that they feared cold steel and gunpowder. A connection and friend reported this to a senior member of the family. Gen. Lacoste on being attacked about it in the presence of the reporter, whom, however, he did not know to be such, declared the report to be false. The reporter, Mr. Garcia, retorted the imputation, and announced that it was he who had reported it. Here the matter for the time being rested. At the late election, excitement was at a high pitch, and some of the members of the family attacked Gen. Lacoste again on the subject. Again Gen. Lacoste denounced the report as false; and again this denunciation was retorted on him by Mr. Garcia, with the declaration that his age protected him from immediate resentment, and that he would have to meet a challenge. Gen. Lacoste is said to have declined to meet Mr. Garcia, as too young a man. This, reported to Mr. Garcia, senior, is said to have excited him so that he declared Gen. Lacoste would have to meet him if he did not meet his son. Ultimately, Gen. Lacoste accepted Mr. Garcia junior's challenge, and they met as stated. Their weapons were small swords, and Gen. Lacoste received a thrust into the right side of the abdomen, probably six inches deep, and which is believed to have penetrated the liver. The wound proved fatal on the second day. Gen. L. was 63 years old."

ANOTHER MARRIED WOMAN AND A YOUNG MAN IN TROUBLE.

A man named Alexander Belanger, of St. Roche des Aulnets, near Quebec, died suddenly on the 3d July last, under extremely suspicious circumstances, but through the inefficiency of the magistrates of the district no inquiry was made into the matter until the 2d inst. The supposition is that Belanger was poisoned by his wife, who is a young woman of about 21 years of age. She was intimate with a young man named Caron, and, as it is surmised, wished to get her husband out of the way that she might marry him, which, in point of fact, she has already done. The particulars of the affair reached Quebec, and on the 2d inst. a Coroner of that city had the body exhumed, and an inquest held upon it. On a *post mortem* examination no trace of mineral poison could be discovered, and if other poison had been used, the time elapsed since death is sufficient to remove all traces of it. But still the evidence was strongly in favor of the supposition that deceased had been poisoned. It was proved that he complained that he always felt very ill after his wife had given him food. On the whole, however, the evidence was not sufficiently conclusive to criminate any person, and the Jury returned an open verdict—"That the deceased came to his death by causes unknown to the Jury."

A WOMAN POISONING HER HUSBAND.

The Hartford *Press* gives an account of the death of Phelps Holcomb, of Tariffville, Conn., from poison administered by his wife. The parties had been married some years, but lived unhappily. Mr. Holcomb had in his employ a young man named Charles Robinson, of whom he was manifestly jealous, and threatened to discharge him. Mrs. Holcomb said that if Robinson went away she should go too. Mr. Robinson remained in the family. Dr. Sanford attended Mr. Holcomb, and called upon him a short time before he died. The patient was much worse than he had been before. "They've fixed me now, Doctor," said he; "they've said they would, and I guess they've done it." Dr. Sanford asked him what had been given him, and Holcomb showed him a bottle from which he had been dosed. The Doctor started for the bottle, which contained a dark fluid, and Mrs. Holcomb said, "Some cherry wine." Mr. Holcomb said it was not; it burned his mouth and stomach, and would kill him. The Doctor tasted it and quickly ejected it from his mouth, saying there was no cherry wine about it. Mr. Holcomb died;—his body was afterwards exhumed; corrosive sublimate was found in the stomach; and Mrs. Holcomb and Robinson were arrested, and are now in jail.

A WOMAN ACCIDENTALLY KILLED BY HER SON.

A correspondent of the Grand Rapids *Eagle* gives the particulars of a melancholy accident which occurred in the Big Bayou, about four miles above Mill Point, Ottawa county, last Saturday week. A young man named James Sage shot his mother under the following circumstances: "He had been cleaning and preparing for use a rifle pistol; after nearly completing his labors, he stepped out of the back door of the house, and, putting all things in readiness, loaded the pistol, and taking aim at a small knot in the side of the privy that stood near, he fired, and the ball took effect on the person of his mother, who had, while the son was thus preparing to shoot, left the house by the front door and entered the building, the son still supposing that she was in the house, as when he left. The ball entered her side and passed through the body, piercing the upper part of the heart and lodging in the skin at the opposite side. The unfortunate woman came to the door, cried out 'Oh, James,' sank to the ground and immediately expired."

QUEER PROCEEDINGS AT AMHERSTBURG, CANADA.—The Municipal authorities of Amherstburg (Canada,) have taken the very extraordinary course of pulling down the fences surrounding the Ordnance Reserve adjoining that town; and this notwithstanding the remonstrances and warnings of Major Donaldson, the officer in command; and that the populace, at their instance, had destroyed and made bonfires of at least £500 worth of gates and fencing.

Horrible Murder in William-street—A Man Assassinated and Robbed—The Murderers Escape.

Mr. Francis Vincent, the proprietor of an importing wine and liquor store at No. 15 William-street, was murdered, in his own store, a few minutes after ten o'clock last night. An old gentleman, named William Hilton, who was present and witnessed the tragedy, states that the act was committed by four Spaniards or Italians, who had been spending some time in the place drinking in company with Mr. Vincent. They were the same persons whom he had seen in the place last Sunday, and, of course, he will be able to recognize all of them. A young man, keeping a store on the opposite side of the street, saw the assassins run out of the door, and gave a description of their persons.

Mr. Hilton says he had been present from the time the four men came in, and there was no altercation or words between them. They were all sitting quietly round a small table, drinking, and eating from a box of sardines. He was about going out of the door, when the Spaniards called to him to come back. He returned, and, being urged to do so, took his seat again at the table, and drank once, but refused to drink again, telling them he was an old man, and his head would not bear much. Immediately after, he was struck on the side of his head by a bottle or glass tumbler, and badly stunned. He jumped up, and at the same instant saw three of the party attack Vincent, who tried to defend himself, while the fourth ran and closed the door.

They came at the old man again, when he threw up his hands and exclaimed: "For God's sake, don't hurt me, I am an old man!" By this time Vincent had fallen mortally stabbed, the blood gushing from four large wounds out of his breast, and the four assassins had escaped out of the door. The whole transpired in a minute or less. The smashing of glass at the front door attracted the attention of the young man already referred to, who saw two women pass up on the opposite side of the street, and heard them exclaim—"There is a fight over there!" At the same instant he saw the four persons run away from the door, and the old gentleman (Hilton) make his appearance, with blood streaming from his head.

Mark Cohen, the private watchman in that district, heard the noise, and was soon told by a lad, who came running to him, of what had happened. He sprang his alarm rap, and ran to the place. Officer Sutton, of the Sixth Ward, heard the alarm, and also soon reached the place. Officer O'Keefe, of the Second Ward, was the second person in the store. They found Vincent lying on the floor, in a pool of his own blood, and just breathing his last. A messenger arrived at the Secodd Precinct Station-house, and six officers were at once dispatched to the scene of the murder. Sergeant Einney, of the Second Ward, had the room cleared of the crowd, retaining the witnesses of whom he obtained a description of the murderers, and then dispatched officers in pursuit of them. Mr. Vincent, it is said, was in the habit of carrying large rolls of bills upon his person, and exibiting the money on all occasions when making change. This probably explains the motive of the murder. Mr. Vincent was about 50 years of age, and a very stout built, muscular man. He has a family. A son named Francis, lives with him on the premises, though he was not present at the time of the murder. His daughter is the wife of Mr. Joseph Walter, a brewer, living in Bushwick. One of the party in his flight left his hat behind him. It is a heavy Kossuth, lined with red silk, and the words "Chapelle Francaise—modes de Paris" printed in tne crown. Word was sent to Coroner Connery.

Board of Commissioners of the Central Park.

TUESDAY, Nov. 17, 1857.

The Board met at 7 o'clock P. M., present Commissioners Cooley, Butterworth, Gray, Hutchins, Fields, Green and Hogg.

Minutes of Nov. 10 read and approved.

A communication from the Chief Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct Department was received and referred to the Committee on Draining, with power.

A communication from the Superintendent of Planting was received and read. The Superintendent of Planting was authorized to purchase trees to the amount of $2,500.

Resolved, That the Superintendent be authorized, with the advice and consent of the Executive Committee, to purchase such number of spades and shovels, not exceeding 100 each in number, hammers for breaking stone, not exceeding 400 in number, stone hammers not exceeding 50 in number, and such other tools as may be required, to an amount not exceeding $500.

The Treasurer was authorized to pay the laborers and others employed on the Park every fortnight.

The Superintendent of Planting, under the direction of Committee on Trees and Plants, was authorized to purchase 200 loads of stable manure, to be delivered on the Park.

A report from the Finance Committee, as to the amount of money which they had succeeded in obtaining, ($30,000,) was read.

The Superintendent was authorized to increase the number of men working on the nursery grounds—not to exceed 100.

The monthly report of the Superintendent was received.

Also a report from the Chief Engineer, stating that in accordance with the resolution of the Board, the work had been resumed, and thus far, 118 laborers, 30 cartmen, 8 double trucks, and 7 foremen were employed.

This force is engaged in carrying out the resolution of the Board of Oct. 6, designating the character of the work to be accomplished.

Communications from the "Executive Committee of the Unemployed," John Joseph Kink, A. Hotchkiss, Messrs. Higgins, Bayley, Hinchman, Church, and others, were referred to appropriate Committees.

The Board adjourned to Tuesday next, at 1 o'clock.

Steam on Fourth-avenue—Correspondence With the Police Commissioners.

OFFICE No. 110 BROADWAY, Nov. 9, 1857.

DEAR SIR: You are informed as to the action of the Board of Police, on Saturday, in connection with the ordinance prohibiting the use of steam by the Railroad Companies, on Fourth-avenue, below Forty-second-street. The Board seem to regard the resolution already passed as sufficiently instructing their General Superintendent, and await *your* report, or further application to them on the subject.

We understood you to state that you would apply in person to the Commissioners, on Saturday, for more definite instructions, and, therefore, were very naturally surprised that no communication to them, on the subject, either verbal or written, appeared from you.

The property-holders, and others, I am authorized to represent, instruct me, by their Committee, to ascertain definitely if, as General Superintendent of Police, you will enforce the ordinance in question or not.

Be good enough to send me a line by the bearer, stating, if you please, what course you intend to pursue.

Very respectfully yours,
JOHN C. DEVEREUX.

Hon. F. A. Tallmadge, General Superintendent of Police.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1857.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your note of the 9th inst., I say that I applied to the Board of Commissioners for direction as to stopping the steam on the Fourth-avenue.

I was informed by them that they should not interfere in the matter.

Yours truly,
F. A. TALLMADGE, Supt. of Police.

John C. Devereux, Esq.

AN EXTRAORDINARY THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.—Gov. McRae, of Mississippi, has issued an extraordinary Thanksgiving Proclamation. He thinks it possible that Providence should be thanked, but apparently isn't altogether certain of it:

"Since I have been in office, I have, in each year, as Governor of the State, without any authority of law, but sustained by ancient custom, appointed a day of Thanksgiving. Thursday, the 19th day of this month is the day now appointed, and I trust it will be observed. There is, certainly, some super-ruling Providence which has brought us into existence, and which will ultimately accomplish the ends for which we were created, not only as individuals, but as a people. Nothing can, therefore, be lost by recognizing the obligation which we owe to the Supreme Being—by it much may be gained."

THE CATACOMBS OF PARIS.

PARIS, Monday, Oct. 5, 1857.

Through the intervention of a friend, one of those fortunate individuals who has only to sign his name to be heard in high places, I was included this year in the number of happy mortals who were invited to join the annual visit down among the immortals, or in other words down into the Catacombs; for it is a curious fact, that at Paris the immortals go down and not up. Nor is it less curious that the descent is made at the Barrière d'Enfer, (Barrier of Hell, one of the city gates, thus called,) at the end of two wide avenues, one the Rue d'Enfer and the other Boulevard d'Enfer. And as if these two avenues were not enough to accommodate the crowds that pass that way, the Government is opening a long and wide road through the centre of the city, five miles long, terminating at this barrier—which is always open, and guarded by Cerberuses in blue uniforms, with mythological hooks and prongs in their hands—for custom-house purposes. Is all this hazard, or is it French facetiousness? It is true that near-by is the Mount Parnassus and the Barrier of Mount Parnassus; but why this approximation of the Mount of Apollo and the Muses to the regions of Pluto and his grim host? (In parenthesis; I hope the friend whose check was so readily answered at the Barrière d'Eufer will not take offence at the equivocal compliment.)

The descent into the Catacombs responds vividly to the title of the place from which it is made. One feels the necessity of touching elbows with a crowd of *living* human beings. We were seventy in number, each carrying a lighted candle in the hand. The chief engineer of the Catacombs and one of his aids preceded the procession, and several guides were distributed through the ranks, to see that none went astray. We were counted as we entered, the number was scored on the wall, and the door locked. We were again counted as we went out, and, the two figures corresponding, the guides were thus assured that no one was missing. These precautions are necessary, since many persons have been lost; and it is precisely on this account that the permission to enter is so rarely granted.

The descent is made by ninety narrow stone steps winding around a perpendicular stone shaft, the whole not wider than an ordinary well. Arrived at the bottom, a narrow vaulted gallery in solid stone, dignified with the title of *Galerie d'Orleans*, leads off from the stairway in a right line. Soon, however, it turns off at a right-angle, and then it is called *Boulevard St. Jacques*. It makes other turns and receives other names more or less in relation to the streets or places that are supposed to correspond over head. After a walk of perhaps a quarter of a mile through this narrow vaulted gallery, it began to widen out, the roof, which was vaulted, and obliged the tall ones among us to stoop, became flat and a little more elevated; pillars in hewn stone supported the roof at regular intervals, and other routes and open spaces led off into impenetrable darkness. In places the water dripped from the roof and formed pendant crystallizations. It was impossible to know exactly where we were in relation to the outer world, but we knew that far above our heads were large stone houses with deep cellars and firm foundations. It was a strange sight on arriving at a descent to look back on the long line of moving lights and the singularly illuminated vaults and shadowed pillars. It is easy to understand how, in the bewildering shadows cast by the flickering candles into the depths of this subterranean world, a little venturesome curiosity may lose the visitor. A black line is drawn along the roof of all the principal routes as far as they have been explored; but these lines are not barbed as they should be, and are only understood by the guides. A death in these intricate and never-ending vaults must be more terrible than that in the narrow confines of an ordinary vault, for vastness always adds terrors to such a position. In effect, those who have been lost here only for a few hours have shown such a physical decay when found as to frighten those who have looked upon them. Two years ago a Venezuelean was lost here, and as he had no special acquaintance in the company, his loss was not noticed until the guides counted the visitors at the entrance. After a two hours' search he was found in a most deplorable state; he was crouched down against a wall of human skulls; his candle had fallen to the ground and gone out; the cold sweat poured from his body in great drops, and he was already so weak as to be unable to rise to his feet unaided.

After a walk of more than half a mile through this labyrinth of darkness, we arrived at a nicely chiseled vestibule, bearing on its square pilasters lugubrious quotations from the Latin. At the extremity of this chamber, deep in the solid stone wall, there was a black door. This was the door of the Catacombs proper, through which we were to enter. But this door is kept locked, (why, one can hardly imagine,) and the bolt refused all the efforts of the engineer to turn on its hinges. The engineer forgetting at first, in a moment of passion, that his sepulchral subjects in the interior were not living, walking beings, rapped on the door with his knuckles; but it was a relief to the living on the outside that no help came from that direction. By a singular hazard, the servant girl of the Spanish Countess DE M., who was of the party in attendance on her mistress, found in her pocket a small screw driver. This was passed to the engineer, the lock was loosened, the door swung on its rusty hinges, and we defiled into the ghastly avenues of this vastest of modern charnel-houses.

The number of human skeletons deposited here amounts to the enormous figure of three millions two hundred thousand! If these were clothed in flesh and life, and arranged in single file like soldiers, allowing twenty inches to each individual, they would reach one thousand miles! Or, if in double file, as they are here, five hundred miles! But a system of architectural packing is adopted which crowds this mass of more than three million skeletons into two walls of less than five miles extent. Such a vast compression of extinct humanity is without a parallel. Even down here among the dead, the French love of system and of perfection in the decorative art receive their maximum of expression. The bones are arranged in two solid architectural walls, forming avenues varying in width from ten to thirty feet. These streets of the dead are tortuous; they twist and turn upon themselves and intersect like a plexus of nerves, and at each turning one is startled with some new caprice of mortuary architecture. Ordinarily the long bones of the body, the femurs, tibias and humeruses, form a layer two feet high, endwise, like a pile of cord-wood; then comes a row of skulls, face foremost, then another layer of the long bones, then the skulls, then the long bones, and lastly, the skulls—three layers of each—perfectly adjusted in straight lines, in a smooth wall front, eight feet high.

The wall thus constructed is ghastly picturesque; but here and there the artist gives rein to his fantasy, and we meet a wall decorated with a line of the famous skull and cross-bones, or with curiously-arranged femurs and pelvic bones; and sometimes we meet a whole skeleton starting out of a hidden corner in the bony wall. Skulls that show ball holes and sabre cuts are honored with an aureola of radiuses and ulnas.

At intervals occur square pillars of stone to support the roof of the vault, and on these are entablatures bearing verses which recall death and the insignificance of life, with a vividness that appears absolutely superfluous in such a proximity. But some allowance must be made for the national pride of the artist, who could not allow such an occasion to escape for displaying the mortuary literature of his country. A happy association often gives a wonderful intensity to ideas of the most diluted force.

The ascertained extent of the excavations under the City of Paris is about 200 acres, but the engineers are satisfied that they extend to at least one-sixth of the city. These were ancient quarries, which were long ago closed up at their entrances, built over and forgotten. It was not till 1784 that the Government, deciding upon the gradual suppression of intra-mural cemeteries and burials, decreed that the subterranean quarries of the city should be devoted to the reception of the bones of the dead. The Cemetery of the Innocents, now the great Central Market, was the first cemetery evacuated into the Catacombs. The work of removal was always performed at night; the bones were brought in funeral-cars, covered with a pall, followed by priests, chanting the service of the dead, and when they reached the Catacombs, the bones were shot down a shaft. The bones of those killed in the various revolutions, from 1789 to 1830, are each arranged separately in chapels; one is called Tomb of the Revolution; another, Tomb of the Victims; another, the Dead of the Attack on the Tuileries; another, the Dead of the Bastille. Many people believe that the bones of LOUIS XVI. and MARIE ANTOINETTE are included in one of these masses, and that the bones of the *Chapelle Expiatoire* are those of Madame DUBARRY, or CHARLOTTE CORDAY and ROBESPIERRE. It is certain, at least, that the bones of the chapel in the Rue d'Anjou cannot be recognized as those of the guillotined King and Queen. The bones from the different cemeteries are also arranged in separate sections, and bear inscriptions.

All the animal matter contained in the bones of the Catacombs was lost by decay before transporting there, and the bones being thus reduced to a phosphate of lime, give out no smell. In fact one marches for an hour through these solid walls of human bones withont once detecting a disagreeable odor.

In one of the avenues there is a spring of pure limpid water encased in a white hewn stone basin, which is used by the workmen. When first discovered, some gold fish were put into it, but they died. It was then called the Spring of Oblivion but now bears the name of the Fountain of the Samaritan, from an inscription on it giving the words of Christ to the Samaritan woman.

MALAKOFF.

AFFAIRS IN HAVANA.

Expected Revolution in Spain—Its Probable Effect in Cuba—Another American Slaver Captured—The American Consulate at Havana—Miscellaneous News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Friday, Oct. 9, 1857.

The last news from Spain is considered as a sure indication of a speedy revolution, which cannot possibly be postponed more than two or three months. This will explain the aversion of the principal politicians of that country to assume the responsibility of forming a Cabinet. The Queen, seeing that none of the leading men would have anything to do with her Government, called on General ARMERO to form a Ministry. He has managed to get up a very weak one composed of outsiders, who will have to resign as soon as the Cortes meet. ARMERO was Admiral here during the Lopez invasion, and has never been noted for great talent, beyond that of commanding a ship. Don MANUEL DE LA CONCHA was asked to form a Ministry and put himself at the head of affairs. This he refused to do, as his policy has always been to favor the winning side. The signal for the general outbreak will be the return of CHRISTINA to Madrid, and if the people are successful again, it would not be surprising if they wreaked summary vengeance on her.

It is not known what effect this revolution will have in the government of this island, but it is only natural to suppose that it will be followed by a change in all the officers from the Captain-General down to the lowest "*Capitan de Partido.*" That General CONCHA expects this, is evident from his increased activity in hunting up the slavers that infest the coasts of Cuba. Last Saturday morning an American bark was towed into this port by the war steamer *Guadalquiver* with 497 slaves! She was captured about 12 miles to the east of Havana whilst attempting to land her cargo. The captain and crew are all Americans, and have been sent to jail to await their trial, if they do not manage to make their escape, as some of their more fortunate companions have done already. The other cargoes have been distributed among the planters, corporations and poor widows. They are in great demand, and particularly now when the grinding season is approaching fast. Those who are fortunate to get them, hire them out for $20, and as they only pay the Government $8 a piece, they make a handsome business out of it.

The Spanish Government have granted our Consul his *exequatur* at last. He has held the appointment about two years simply as Commercial Agent. The cause of the delay was that our Government has made the Consul at Havana Consul-General of the whole Island, and ordered all the subordinate Consulates to address him on all subjects to be treated of with the authorities. This new order will give the Havana Consulate an immense amount of extra work.

Captain PALMER, of the slaver *Paes*, is still in ail awaiting the end of his trial. His case has excited the sympathy of his countrymen, who, to a man, believe him innocent or all participation in the getting up of the expedition. To take him from the common prison-room and provide him with suitable accommodations a subscription has been set on foot by the American Consul, which has been cheerfully responded to by the Americans.

The excitement among the Habaneros about boxes for the opera increases daily. The Liceo stock company, to give all a chance, have determined to give every one a chance to hear the great RONCONI and his compeers by allowing no one to hold the same box for more than six consecutive nights. Every box has been taken up and MAX MARETZEK may be sure of a successful season.

The yellow fever still lingers among us, and is particularly fatal among the shipping, consequently it would be unwise for strangers to come here until after we have had a good norther.

The Mormon Hostilities.

A letter from Fort Leavenworth, in the Buffalo *Courier*, gives the substance of official dispatches received at that post from Colonel JOHNSTONE, commanding the Utah expedition. These dispatches contain fuller information of the attack of the Mormons upon the army trains. Seventy-five wagons were burnt, instead of seventy-three, containing not rations, but *tents and clothing*. The attack occurred near Green River. There was no military escort with the train. It was protected solely by hired men in the employ of the contractor for transportation, who is a civilian. The train was in the rear of the infantry and artillery, but some distance in front of the cavalry.

The writer says:

"The expedition marched from here (Fort Leavenworth) less than 1,500 strong, including the six companies 2d dragoons, (about 400 men,) who were detained here by Governor WALKER so long after the others had left, that it is very doubtful if they will be able to get through this season. Col. JOHNSTONE can not, therefore, have had with him on his arrival in Utah more than 1,300 men, supposing the dragoons to have succeeded in getting through. If they did not, he will not have more than 900 men. This is a very small force for the work to be done.

Colonel JOHNSTONE, with 5th and 10th Regiments Infantry and the two batteries, was but a small distance from a Mormon village on Bear River, where he proposed to Winter—it being considered a more desirable place than Salt Lake City.

The dragoons, under Lieutenant-Colonel COOKE, had passed Fort Laramie, and were pushing on as rapidly as possible on half rations of forage. The snow had fallen in their front to the depth of seven inches. It was believed, however, by Lieut. Colonel COOKE, that he could get through, and effect a junction with Col. JOHNSTONE."

MASSACHUSETTS.

Advent of Winter—Betty's Case—Deeds of Violence—Rents Falling—Opinion About the Banks—Candidates in No. 7—Municipal Elections—Resignation of Judge Abbott—The Superior Court, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Monday, Nov. 16, 1857.

We have had our first touch of Winter. Friday evening one could sit comfortably with as little fire as you'll find in a modern poem, and despised the luxury of blankets. Saturday morning, at sunrise, there were nice little specimens of ice to be seen, thin and dirty to be sure, but eloquently suggestive. Since then it has been clear and cold, and dealers in wood and coal, who, in view of the preceding warm and wet weather had begun to entertain serious doubts as to the existence of a superintending Providence, are now reconciled to the ways of heaven, for fuel must look up. It is the turn of their customers to indulge in a little impious reflection.

Some of our papers talk in a very silly way about Judge SHAW's decision in the case of the slave BETTY, preaching as if it had been made in utter defiance of the Dred Scott decision, and were something new. Judge SHAW would have decided just the same if the Dred Scott business had never been heard of, and there is nothing new in his decision. Nothing can be more senseless than the vaporing into which some people fall whenever the subject of Slavery comes up. In some cases this proceeds from honest ignorance, but in others it is mere political clap-trap. The effect is to give to the Pro-Slavery Party decided advantages in important matters of fact.

Acts of violence are becoming alarmingly common in the neighboring towns. In Chelsea, one house was broken into four times, though what peculiar attractions it had in the eyes of burglariously-disposed gentlemen, no one knows. Perhaps it was because no men were in the house that it was the object of so persevering attention; but even delicate attentions are sometimes disagreeable, and a Claude Duval who should call four times a week would be considered a bore by the most amiable of women. The fourth assault was made not an hour after sunset, and came near ending in the death of a servant girl. It was only a few days before this that a jeweler's shop in Chelsea, in the most public part of the town, was robbed between 11 and 12 o'clock, and the clerk so beaten that his life was despaired of. In Dorchester, Brookline, Somerville, Cambridgeport, and other places near us, there is a lively business going on in the housebreaking and thieving lines. Some of the incidents show a very high degree of professional skill on the part of the artists, thus proving that it is not the "starving poor" who are doing the mischief, and whose truculent intentions have so alarmed some excellent people that they have been seriously tempted to blow their brains out in order to save their throats from being cut. As money is scarce, thieves are so kind as to content themselves with goods, and I have not yet heard of any murder having been committed by them in consequence of their industry not having been rewarded by a liberal supply of cash. The banks themselves could not behave better.

I heard an anecdote, the other day, which shows how the hard times have affected rents in Boston. A gentleman paid $1,500 per annum for a house which suited him, his lease expiring Jan. 1 next. In course of the Summer he went to see his landlord about renewing his lease, and was told that he must pay $2,000 a year. He offered $1,800, but the landlord was obdurate, and the tenant took time to think about it. While he was engaged in thinking, the god Pan came along, and got up the terror to which his name is given, and which caused the landlord himself to think to such purpose, that he went to his tenant and told him that "Seeing 't was him, and on the whole, he had concluded to accept his offer of $1,800, though it *was* rather low." "Ah!" said the tenant, "but I have concluded that I can't afford to pay $1,800 in times like these." "What! do you expect to have the house for the old rent, $1,500?" "I'll not give *that*," was the answer; "I must have it for $1,200, or you may take the keys on New-Year's Day." How they settled it I don't know, but the lesson is a good one. Rents must come down, and persons who have built of late years, when everything was so high, will have to content themselves with 3 or 4 per cent. on their capital. After all, this is even better than most holders of railway stocks are doing. Nothing pays, among permanent investments, but bank stocks, and I fancy that they have seen their best days. Now that men are beginning to recover from their terror, and to see that what happened was occasioned by the banks, if not caused by them, they feel indignation taking the place of alarm. It was bad enough that the banks could not help keep off the evil, but when it has been discovered that they had actually brought it on by their conduct, they may expect to be made to pay dearly for their privilege of furnishing a currency—a privilege, indeed, that will probably be taken from them altogether. The Legislature will meet in a fine frame of mind towards placing them in a position where they shall feel about as comfortable as a toad under a harrow. If public opinion be followed, 1858 will see the last of Massachusetts small bills, and with their disappearance will disappear no small portion of the profits that come from making a circulation of debts. Panurge boasted of having made something out of nothing, because he had created a large amount of debt; but the banks of these days, provided their conductors had ever heard of him, would consider him a dull fellow, who ought to have made an annual income out of that debt.

It is a pity that Mr. FROTHINGHAM was not chosen a member of the Legislature, as he stands at the head of the bank reformers, and the realization of his ideas seems to be near at hand. The Democrats of Charlestown offered him a nomination, his acceptance of which would have been equivalent to an election; but he would not accept it because of the want of health in his associate in the editorial department of the *Post*, Colonel GREENE. The Colonel, though not confined to his house, is too weak to take charge of a daily journal in Winter, so that Mr. FROTHINGHAM had to forego the opportunity that offered to lead the way in the work of financial reform.

Some 40 persons—masons and laborers—were discharged from the Charlestown Navy Yard, on Saturday. The men in the ropewalk are employed only half the time. This is very foolish action on the part of Government, which has the means to employ men, and would find it profitable to do so.

NEAL DOW is to have a public reception at the Temple on the evening of the 19th. Senator WILSON will preside. I wonder if he recollects his prophesy in the Massachusetts Senate, not six years ago, that the adoption of Dow nostrum would almost entirely banish crime from our States? Well, we adopted it, and positively there are some criminals left in Massachusetts. There is liquor enough sold annually in Boston to float the *Great Eastern*, and to supply her good rations to boot. This state of things will continue long after the Senator and the Reformer shall have vanished like last year's cocktails.

The determination of the Worcester traders to take Rhode Island bank bills at *five* per cent. discount is rich. Rhode Island bills are better than those of Massachusetts, and there are hundreds of men here who would be glad to give 105 cents on a dollar for them if they could get certain debts paid in them.

Candidates for the coming vacancy in the Seventh Congressional District are springing up with the luxuriance of weeds. The most prominent of those who have been named since my last are Professor STOWE, of Andover; Mr. ABBOTT, Attorney for the Essex District; Mr. SHEPARD, of Somerville; and Mr. GOOCH, a rising young lawyer and politician of Middlesex County, and the ablest man who has yet been named for the succession. There will be a dozen more, I suppose, before the month is out, the office mania being as productive here as it is in Spain. The Democrats are calling for a union of all parties who are opposed to the Republicans in the District, in order to prevent the election of any Banks man; but they may call until they are hoarse without effecting anything, as the Gardner men will have nothing to do with them. Dr. PHELPS, at the Waltham Festival, said that 25,000 of the Gardner voters would join the Republicans, and I believe that he was substantially right, only over-estimating the number by about one-fifth, perhaps less. One of the Democratic papers coolly and complacently points to the fact that the majority against Mr. BANKS is nearly 9,000, and suggests a union of the two minority parties for the purpose of defeating him in '58. Nothing better than this for Mr. BANKS could be proposed. I make the prophecy—and you may make a note of it—that if any such coalition should be effected, and there should be a square, stand-up fight between BANKS and BEACH, the former's present 25,000 plurality would be converted into 25,000 majority. The Democratic vote would be handsomely increased, for which there is more room than material, but it would become a majority on the first of the Greek Kalends that should chance to turn up. So will it be in the Seventh District, unless the sprouting of candidates there among the Republicans should create ill-feeling and dissension, and so enable a resolute minority to "go in and win," which wouldn't be anything new.

The municipal contest here is gaining in heat, though, as yet, we have no candidates up. The contention is for the nominations, and the Gardner and Banks men are apparently coming together, the first pale primrose of that political Spring which is to usher in a Summer that will produce mighty crops. The election will take place next month. Several other cities hold their elections at or about the same time, and the preparation din is positively quite animated.

Judge ABBOTT, of our Superior Court, has resigned his office, the resignation to take effect on the 1st of January next, when the public will lose the services of the ablest man in all our Courts. I suppose Governor GARDNER will be entitled to fill the vacancy, as his term of service does not expire until the 6th of January, but the Council may refuse to act on the nomination. One of the Councillors has been seeking a Judgeship for some time, and has fair chances of getting this one, if the matter can lie over. Perhaps the next Legislature may abolish the Superior Court, in order to get rid of some of the men who compose it. The plan has been talked of, and would be not unfavorably received, particularly as it would place a number of good offices at the disposal of the new Government, as a new Court would have to be created.

Cochituate water is beginning to have an unpleasant taste, and it is suggested that it may be from the same cause that made the Philadelphia water become bad about twenty-two years ago, when the skeletons of nineteen babies were found in the reservoir. A pleasant subject for reflection when one is thirsty in Boston, and is principled against the use of brandy, or hasn't money enough to buy it.

FANNY KEMBLE is to read the "Merchant of Venice" on Thursday evening, for the benefit of one of our charitable institutions. The selection is capital, not only because she reads that play better than any other, but because there is a sort of hit conveyed by it at the money grubbers. Her *Shylock* was never outdone, even on Wall or State-street, compared with either of which spots the Rialto was green as a meadow.

The lecture season commences here in full blast this week, General CUSHING opening the Mercantile Library's course, and EDWARD G. PARKER that of the Mechanics' Apprentices' Library Association.

There were 73 deaths here last week—a small number for the population, but a large increase on the preceding week. Eighteen were from consumption, and seven from scarlatina, the white and red banners under which death wars in New-England.

THYME.

Mrs. Matilda Decker's Cruelty to Children—A Libel Suit Decided.

At an inquisition taken at Northfield, in Richmond County, S. I., Feb. 5, 1857, before Coroner AMOS PEARCE, upon the body of a child named ANNA HILTON, the Jury found "that she came to her death by being beaten in a brutal manner, and from exposure and want of proper food at the hands of Mrs. MATILDA DECKER." This verdict—with portions of the testimony upon which it was found, and a brief account of Mrs. DECKER and her cruelties to other children, who, like ANNA HILTON, had been apprenticed to her—was published some time in February in the Sunday *Dispatch*. Mrs. DECKER subsequently brought a libel suit against the *Dispatch*, claiming $10,000 damages. The Grand Jury of Richmond County indicted her for manslaughter, and her trial, which was set down for May last, but postponed till the November term, will take place this week.

The libel suit was tried last week, before Judge BIRDSEYE, in the Supreme Court, Richmond Circuit. The defendant justified, and in proving the truth of the statements alleged to be libelous, which he had published, made a revelation of cruelties and atrocities practiced by Mrs. DECKER, which evince, on her part, a singularly-depraved mind, and an extraordinary disregard for human suffering or life. ANNA HILTON, whose father was dead, and whose mother was a drunkard, was taken to the Five Points House of Industry by the latter, when eight or nine years of age. Mrs. DECKER made application to Mr. PEASE, the Superintendent, for a child, and on the 12th of June, 1856, took ANNA HILTON to her own house at Long Neck, Staten Island, with his consent. The child was then healthy, sprightly, intelligent, and of an amiable disposition. In February, 1857, the child died. Mr. PEASE arrived at Long Neck within three hours after its death, having gone there with the intention of taking it away. The child was laid out when he saw it. He says, in his testimony:

"The clothes she had on were principally those she had brought from the House of Industry; she was so wasted as to be scarcely recognizable; the Justice of the Peace caused the child's clothes to be taken off; we found her feet blistered and blackened, and Mr. Decker said they were made so by his wife's putting the child's feet in the oven, after she had been out of doors; we found the arms of the child all blackened, as though they had been severely beaten; not only the arms, but the back and the legs; she was marked all over; the lower part of the back the skin was off, likewise on both elbows, I believe, and one of the knees; the child was reduced to skin and bone; her appearance shocked me as I have never been shocked by any exhibition of a body, dead or alive; she had been dead three hours; died at eight o'clock, and I got there at eleven the same morning; the bruises were black, and in some the blood had apparently settled under them; as to the skin on the back of the child, a piece was off nearly as large as the palm of my hand, as if flayed off; it could not have been more than four days old; the wounds on the elbows were older; one of them had a scab; that on the back seemed as though it had been knocked off by a blow; I believed the wounds were inflicted recently, because a person in the plaintiff's house, in Mr. Decker's presence, said that they saw Mrs. Decker, when the little child was creeping on her hands and knees to the privy in the yard, come up and kick her over; I think Mr. Decker declared that he did not see the kick; there was also a bruise at the back of the neck, which a young lady in the house said was from a blow."

The neighbors testified to the cruel treatment of Mrs. DECKER to the child. She was always scolding and beating it. Miss MARGARET DECKER, a near neighbor, heard and witnessed various atrocities on the part of Mrs. DECKER. She says:

"On the night the child died, about sundown, I heard Mrs. Decker scolding the child very hard, as she formerly had done, and I heard a noise like a crushing and fall, and after that I heard the child make a low groaning noise; I was out of the house at the time, and this was the last I heard; the moan sounded to me as though the child was exhausted like, and I went away; it was a moan, like two kinds of cries; I can't say I heard any blows preceding this noise, but I heard Mrs. Decker's voice, as if 'You will have to pour water,' and then this noise."

Mrs. ELIZA SNEDIKER was present when the child died and saw the wounds upon its body spoken of by Mr. PEASE. She spent the previous day at Mrs. DECKER's house.

"When I went in," says Mrs. Snediker, "I was surprised at the pale and thin appearance of the child, and saw that her feet were bandaged; I asked what was the matter, and Mrs. Decker said the child went out in the cold and then came in and put her feet in the oven and burned them; I can't remember all that occurred there; I heard Mrs. Decker speak angrily to the child because she groaned and hung her head, and told her not to make a noise and hold her head up; I asked the child if it had pain in its breast, and it put its hand up in reply; it moaned and groaned; sometimes it would hold its head down when it was moaning; I recollect Mrs. Decker called this child a liar and a thief several times; the child made answer that it did not lie nor steal; the moans seemed to be caused by the sufferings from the feet; I saw her feet after she was dead; it would rub its feet on the day I was there; Mrs. Decker told her not to rub the bandages off; she ordered it to go to bed at 11 o'clock in the day; the child coaxed to be allowed to sit up, as it hurt her to lie down; she said, 'No, go to bed;' the child offered to read for her if she would allow her to sit up; Mrs. Decker said she had no time to hear; she said she did not want to hear her moaning and groaning, and told her twice to go; I remember Mrs. Decker struck her with a broomstick; she told her to get up and the child did not move; so she struck her with a handle of a broom, cut off close to the broom; the child then got up and went out; I heard and saw the blow; Mrs. Decker went and picked the stick off the table; the child had no shoes nor stockings on—kind of walking on the side of its feet; the child went to bed; after it went to bed it moaned and groaned, and begged to get up; then she said she would read for her if she would let her get up; she did not allow her; this was before dinner; Mrs. Decker told me at dinner that the child was so nasty she did not let her come to the table; after dinner she called the child up and gave her some food in a pie-dish, which she ate, sitting on a bench across the room, with the dish in her lap; she told her to eat fast, or she would take the food from her; the child seemed to be pretty hungry; she gave her fried bacon, pork and biscuits; I don't know that any physician was called in during the child's sickness; she told the child, after dinner, to take the dishes into the entry and wash them; there was snow on the ground then; after carrying the dishes out she was sent into an outbuilding in the yard, without her shoes and stockings on; I don't remember how long she was out—not long—a few minutes; we were up stairs when the child was sent out; she told the child not to take hold of the bannisters going down stairs; she moved slow and with difficulty; I saw the child when she first got here; she was then healthy and moved brisk; Mrs. Decker, when the child rubbed her feet, told her that if she rubbed her bandages she would beat her; the child rubbed one loose, when she struck her across her sore hand with a small whisk; the child did not cry then at the blow, but kind of moaned; Mrs. Decker then bandaged the foot again, and the child complained of the way it was done; she moaned very often during the day; she asked Mrs. Decker if she might show me her feet; Mrs. Decker said, 'No, nobody wants to see your rotten sores.'"

Mrs. DECKER, it was proved, had greatly abused SARAH LOUISA TOWNSEND, a little girl who had lived with her, striking her twice with a hatchet on the head, and cutting her head with a tin-dipper. RACHEL ANDERSON, another little girl, testified to her ill-usage while in the plaintiff's employment.

Miss MARY ELIZABETH MILLER spent several days at Mrs. DECKER's house, and while there, witnessed the inhuman treatment which ANNA HILTON received. Mrs. DECKER whipped her with a stick severely; lifting her off the floor by the hair of the head, and threw her from one room into another; made her stand on her head and throw summersets in one corner; slapped her so hard as to leave the imprint of her fingers in her neck, and gave her only half a slice of bread and half an ear of corn for dinner. There was a great deal of similar testimony.

The case occupied the whole of Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, and between 12 and 1 o'clock Friday morning the Jury, having been absent about fifteen minutes, brought in a verdict of *six cents* damages for the plaintiff. This carries with it *six cents* costs.

The case excited a great deal of interest on Staten Island. Mrs. DECKER was in Court throughout the trial, and exhibited a remarkable degree of stolidity.

Extraordinary Libel Trial in England—Speculations of Telegraph Operators.

A singular libel case, and one of more than local interest, is reported in the English papers brought by the last mail. At the Central Criminal Court, London, on the 27th ult. THOMAS DIAMOND EVANS and HENRY THORNE surrendered to take their trial for misdemeanor, in having published a libel concerning Hon. F. W. CADOGAN, with intent to extort money. Eminent counsel were retained on both sides. The charge was that of unlawfully publishing and threatening to publish a libelous statement, reflecting on Hon. Mr. CADOGAN, deputy-chairman of the Submarine Telegraph Company. EVANS had been from November, 1852, to July, 1854, in the employment of the company in a confidential capacity. Nothing was heard of him, after leaving the situation, till some months ago, when in the early part of August certain strictures had appeared in the London *Times* money article with reference to delays that had taken place in the transmission of messages by the Submarine Company. We take the following synopsis of this interesting case from the London *News*:

"On Monday, the 3d of August, our cotemporary published a letter in reply to these complaints, from Sir JAMES CARMICHAEL, the Chairman of the Company. On Tuesday, the 4th, the manager of the *Times* received a telegraphic communication from the defendant EVANS, then at Gravesend, stating that he was in a position to prove that the management of the Submarine Company was by no means so immaculate as the letter of Sir J. CARMICHAEL represented it to be. On the next day, the Wednesday, EVANS appeared in person at the city office of the *Times*, and there had an interview with the gentleman who so ably conducts the city news of our cotemporary. On this occasion EVANS stated, as the fact was, that for two years previous to 1854 he had been superintendent of the Submarine Company, that he had not been discharged from their service, and had received a testimonial on leaving. He proceeeded to state that he was in a position to controvert the statements contained in Sir J. CARMICHAEL's letter, as to the mode in which the affairs of the Company were conducted. The city manages of the *Times* told EVANS that he could not then go into the matter, but that if the statements were put into writing they might be sent in. EVANS promised to return the same day with a letter embodying the charges he had to make. He did not, however, reappear until Saturday, Aug. 8. On that day, accompanied by Capt. THORNE, he again presented himself at the city office of the *Times*, and brought with him the letter which constituted the libel. The charges it made were of a very grave nature. It imputed to Mr. CADOGAN that he was in the habit of visiting the instrument-room, reading the dispatches, and then proceeding at once to his brokers with a view of employing the knowledge thus unfairly gained in operations on the Stock Exchange. It is also imputed to him that on various occasions he caused the contents to be forwarded to his private residence, and that, in one specific instance, he directed EVANS, contrary to the fixed rule of the office, to give precedence to a message of Baron ROTHSCHILD's over several others which had arrived before it in order of time.

Such were, in substance, the charges contained in the letter. Considering the position of high trust and responsibility occupied by Mr. CADOGAN, it is impossible to conceive accusations of greater gravity. The city manager of the *Times* very properly declined to take upon himself the responsibility of giving the world-wide circulation of that journal to allegations so serious, and referred EVANS and his companion to the manager-in-chief of the paper. It was then about 3 o'clock on the Saturday afternoon. It was notified to EVANS that about 4 o'clock the manager-in-chief would probably leave Printing-house-square, and EVANS quitted the city office with the avowed intention of proceeding thither, after having first communicated at the West-end with a brother of his, formerly a clerk in the Submarine Company, with a view of verifying certain of the statements in the letter. EVANS reappeared no more that day, but at 7 o'clock on that same evening Captain THORNE called upon Mr. CADOGAN. It is not immaterial to remark that this call at 7 o'clock was in consequence of an appointment made between 2 and 3 the same afternoon. It is not necessary to dwell on what passed at that interview. It is abundantly evident that THORNE, at all events, wished to make money out of the apprehensions of the prosecutor. Whether EVANS was cognizant of his endeavoring to do so appears less clear. The Jury, by their verdict, have found that he did; and, on such a point as this, it would be idle to set any conclusions formed from a mere perusal of the evidence, against those arrived at, under a grave sense of responsibility, by men who have heard and watched the witnesses, and enjoyed every opportunity of having presented to them all possible views of the case.

Mr. CADOGAN, no doubt, took the boldest as well as the wisest course in immediately instituting proceedings against both EVANS and THORNE. The result of the trial shows that, in the judgment of the jury, the former defendant had made charges of the most serious nature, which he had no means of substantiating, and that both defendants had offered to withdraw, for base motives, accusations which had probably never been put forward from very elevated ones. To this extent Mr. CADOGAN may congratulate himself on the firmness and dexterity with which he has encountered this attack. To this extent, but no further. It is impossible not to feel that some of the admissions he was compelled to make in the witness' box were of a nature very much to impair that absolute confidence, that perfect freedom from all possible suspicion of underhand motives, which is one of the first requisites in the responsible manager of such a Company as this. We will go no further than the single fact that, according to his own admission, ever since 1848, the Deputy-Chairman of the Submarine Company has been, and still is, an habitual speculator on the Stock Exchange. This is quite enough. The instrument-room of that company is the daily depository of secrets which are worth hundreds of thousands to men who operate largely on the money market. To hat room the Deputy-Chairman of the Company had constant access. We feel satisfied that he made no improper use of this power; but as a rule of universal application, no director of that or any similar company ought, directly or indirectly, ever to have a dealing on the Stock Exchange. Until this rule is strictly enforced, it is impossible that suspicion should be avoided. In one way or other it is very certain that the most important secrets of the electric wire do from time to time reach the city long before they are known elsewhere. As our City Article informed our readers, and as most people at all connected with the money market are perfectly well aware, the news of the fall of Delhi was known on the Stock Exchange, and affected the Funds, some time before the close of operations, although the telegram did not reach Downing-street till 4½ o'clock. This is merely one instance out of several; the last, but by no means the least. Both defendants were sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment each."

The Emersonian Mystery.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: I think I have succeeded in discovering the meaning that lies hid in that Sphynx-like poem in the *Atlantic Monthly*, entitled "Brahma." Under the name of the great Indian divinity, it is very plain, to me at least, that the poet meant a certain personage somewhat nearer home. The alteration of a very few words will explain the whole thing. With these few words I inclose the solution, which you are at liberty to publish in your *very widely circulated and very popular journal*. I inclose my name for your own satisfaction, but would prefer not to have it made public, unless at the solicitation of my fellow-citizens:

THE REAL BRAHMA—*Mayor Wood.*

If the tax-payer think he pays,
  Or if JIM BOWEN think me slain,
They little know the subtle ways
  I keep, and plot, and plot again.

Far or forgot to me is NYE,
  PERIT and DRAPER are the same:
The vanquished "stars" to me do cry,
  And one to me are shame and fame.

COCHRANE and SCHELL would leave me out,
  When me they fly—I am the wings;
Let OAKEY HALL and SICKLES spout,
  I am the hymn the *Herald* sings.

Contractors throng to my abode,
  And pines in vain old AZARIAH,*
You would decrease the City's load,
  'Lect me, and make the taxes higher.

*A. C. F——G.

A Protest from a Well-known Lady in Madison-square.

DEAR TIMES: What shall I do? everybody is talking about me and quoting me as a personification of everything foolish and extravagant in a woman; and now that horrid *Westminster Review*, of whose opinion you seem to think so much, has taken up the same story, only he has not mentioned my name. But I am sure it is nothing else but all this talk about me that has set this crusty old bachelor, for I'm sure he's nothing else, up to writing that article. Oh dear! if I had known what an excitement it was going to make, I never would have told anybody about the dresses I bought in Paris. But now I've got them what am I to do? I must wear them if they are all flounced and made for large hoops. How should I know that everybody was going to fail, and that all the blame of the bank suspensions, &c., would be put on us women, and me in particular, because we wore flounces and hoops and small bonnets. I am sure, it takes more velvet or silk to make one of those great coal scuttles that our grandmothers used to wear for bonnets forty or fifty years ago, than it does to make three of the present style, and if this old bachelor in the *Review* wants us to be so very economical, I should think he might be satisfied with what we wear now. I know what makes him so savage on the bonnets; somebody in some sweet little love of a bonnet has hit the tender spot in that petrification he calls his heart, and as he knows it's no use to say anything to the owner of the bonnet about it, or else has tried and found to his chagrin that such was the fact, he does the boldest thing he dares, under the circumstances, and that is to abuse the bonnets most roundly. Don't you think that's the fact?

And there's that letter from the daughter of a noble English lord in the *Post*, the other day, in which she says it is not genteel for ladies to dress much in England! I wonder how long that has been in the fashion; since we left, I suppose. I wish I had a list of her dresses, for I warrant they didn't cost a cent less than mine, if it is not genteel for noble ladies there to dress much. I think she made a mistake there, and meant to say dress well, for I might believe that, as it would account for the horrid taste in which English ladies generally dress, as well as gentlemen. I wish I had paid a little more attention to my compositions when I went to Madame Fussy's school, and then I might write a splendid article, demolishing that horrid bachelor; but I always did hate compositions, and so Madame used to excuse me from them, as she thought it was nonsense for young ladies to do what they didn't like at school. Won't you write such an article, Mr. TIMES, and oblige, forever,

Your distressed FLORA McF.

MADISON-SQUARE, NEW-YORK,
Saturday, Nov. 14, 1857.

A Suggestion.

The Society for Meliorating the Condition of the Poor—in itself a most useful institution—has not, perhaps, been able to carry out its intentions fully from the carelessness and incapacity of some of its visitors. This must be the case when it is compelled to appoint those who are not familiar with the wants and habits of the poor, especially when these are persons who have little leisure to attend properly to the applicants for aid. I would suggest that a part of the funds of the Society be placed in the hands of a regularly appointed Committee of Ladies, who shall each have her particular district assigned her, and act under the supervision of the Institution, while they render a minute account to it of the manner in which its funds are used. It may be said that ladies for so arduous a work cannot be found. Let the experiment be tried. Let a meeting be called of those who are willing to labor in this sphere of charity, and I think the result will prove that there are many among us who will gladly give themselves up to this self-denying work for, at least, this Winter.

This measure, we think, by giving greater confidence in the Association, will also add to its contributions, and increase its power of doing good.

FIDELIA.

Ada Clare writes to the *Musical World* that Meyerbeer, now in Paris, declares his willingness to entrust the leading part in his new Opera "L'Africaine," to Mme. Cora de Wilhorst, for whom the great composer has conceived a high admiration.

The celebration of a golden wedding, that of Rev. David T. Kimball and wife, made a pleasant occasion at Ipswich, Mass., a few days ago. The hostess was attired in the white-silk wedding-dress she wore in 1807.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Lecture on London by Rev. Thos. L. Cuyler.

A lecture on London by Rev. Thos. L. Cuyler was delivered Monday night in the Market-st. Church, for the benefit of the poor children of the school, which is held every Sunday in No. 68 East Broadway. The attendance was quite large. The Reverend gentleman commenced his address by observing that Brother Jonathan was famous for traveling in all parts, but as many of his friends had not seen London, he would present a few photographic sketches for their benefit. In comparison with Paris, with its fineries and false show; with Manchester, which, in itself, is a bee-hive of commerce, and with other European cities, no city was so important as London. After describing the different streets of the world's metropolis and the varied emotions which they excite in the minds of the stranger, he referred to its principal public buildings and entered into a minute description of the new Houses of Parliament, the statues of Fox, Mansfield, Chatham, and other worthies by which they are adorned, and the mode of transacting business by the British Parliament, which, he thought, was not superior to that of the American Congress, if not actually inferior. He indulged in a personal description of the leading members of the English House of Commons, including Palmerston, Disraeli, Roebuck, Sir James Graham and Lord John Russell, and alluded, in terms of the warmest compliment to John Bright, who reminded him, he said, of Daniel Webster. From the House of Commons he diverted the attention of his hearers to the House of Lords, which he described at length. In speaking of the audience, he alluded to the ladies' gallery, which exhibited, he said, an amount of freshness and beauty far behind what his own land could furnish. He described Lord Brougham as distinguishable, chiefly, by his proboscis, and eulogized him as the foremost Peer and legal authority of England. In speaking of the extent of London, he said that if the buildings were put in a row, they would extend from New York to Cincinnati, or from England to France. Thirteen million cubic feet of gas were burned there nightly. In fact, London was so large that it could boast of 10,000 needlewomen. But so far as these were concerned, they were poorly paid and badly provided for. After alluding at length to the objects of his lecture, to the benevolent exertions of Earl Shaftesbury, as the leading patron of the Ragged Schools of London, to the sensation produced by Mr. Spurgeon's sermons, and to the enjoyments of such public promenades as Hyde Park, Rotton Row, &c., where the English ladies were wont to amuse themselves in the healthful exercise of riding on horseback, he expressed the wish that the horses would kick half the embroidery frames from the hands of the ladies of New-York, and enable them to indulge in that most agreeable pastime. He instituted a comparison between the cleanliness of the streets of London and those of New-York, and described the sanitary regulations of the former as much superior to those of the American capital. After depicting at length the extremes of high and low life as presented by the East and West Ends—the costermongers and the occupants of the palatial residences of the nobility, he concluded with a description of the ascent of the monument, and a dissertation on the crimes of great cities.

Mr. Joseph Hoxie, in announcing that Mr. Cuyler would repeat his lecture next week in another locality, directed attention to the sufferings of the poor children, whose parents, during the existing distresses, were unable to provide for them, and paid a tribute of warm applause to the benevolence and disinterestedness of the lecturer.

The Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen met on Monday evening, President Clancy in the Chair.

A memorial was received from the officers of the American Industrial Association, on behalf of those who are unemployed in the City, and asking that such public works as can be proceeded with with advantage be proceeded with immediately.

A resolution was adopted, directing the Comptroller to draw his warrant for the salaries of the Central Park clerks.

The majority and minority reports on changing the places of landing of steamboats were called up by Alderman Steers, who moved the adoption of the majority report.

Alderman Healy moved to lay the subject over, on the ground that the time for nominating Aldermen and Councilmen was at hand. His motion was lost.

Alderman Wilson moved the adoption of minority report, (against the removal.) He did so on the ground that the change proposed had not been petitioned for. He presumed the object of those who favored the change to locations up town was well known. They had a few vacant lots, which they thought might be occupied, and their value increased if they could succeed in breaking up the vast business in connection with the steamboats. One argument, or what had been called an argument, in favor of the change, was that there was great danger caused by the running of the large steamboats in the East River. He denied that any serious accident had occurred in the East River through the large steamers. It was also claimed that the City derived no benefit from the business of the steamers. That was ridiculous. There were thousands of cartmen who were employed continually carrying freight to and from the boats, and there were many engaged in the large storehouses, to say nothing of the immense increase of business the City derives from the steamboats. If the great steamboat lines were disturbed, there was danger that some other route for travel and produce would receive the attention of capitalists, and New-York lose all or a great portion of the profit derived from her central position in the carrying trade of the entire country and of foreign ports. Disturb these great companies and the result would be a feeling of insecurity which might finally benefit Jersey City, but could not other than injure New-York. It was easy to see why some gentlemen favored the change. There was an impression that it would give an impetus to business up town, and they wanted their property to receive the benefit of it. So it was with many of their constituents, and so they must favor the change of location. We were all selfish—the gentlemen up town were selfish; he was selfish, and if he had lots up town he might see the propriety of the change. But, as it was, he could see no good reason why an established business of great importance down town should be destroyed, simply because some gentlemen up town were inclined to speculate in water fronts and vacant lots. There was no end to the confusion that would result from the change, for all business in any way dependent upon the steamboat business had grown up around the landings. Remove one and all would be disconnected. In conclusion, he moved to postpone, but the President *pro tem* (Mr. Adams) would not entertain the motion, and stated that the question was on the adoption of the minority report.

Alderman Steers denied that the large steamers could be more easily managed than the small ones, and claimed that it was but a short time since a large steamer ran into a ferry-boat and cut her to the kelson. Fortunately it occurred very early in the morning and there was no person injured.

Alderman Blunt was surprised that Alderman Steers should have brought in such a report. To pretend to prohibit the steamboats from landing at their piers was more than Congress could do. They had the right to land where they could find a place, and no one could prevent them; why even a dung-boat had that right. The water was a highway, and they could not drive the boats from it by ordinance. If Alderman Steers wished to drive the steamboats from their present landings, he would tell him how it could be done. Let him get some small boats to haul up in their docks and fasten their lines to their piers when the slips are vacant. They could not be removed. All that could be done was to collect dock fees. It was a common error. No man had an exclusive right to *the use* of any pier. All the right he could purchase was to collect dock fees. They might as well talk of stopping carriages on Broadway or prevent his getting to the Fifteenth Ward up the east side of that thoroughfare. It was a highway, and *its use* could not be sold to any one; so it was with the slips, and their use could not be sold. He would favor the adoption of the minority report. In his opinion any person having business on any of the piers inclosed by gates could tear them down; and they could also pitch the buildings that have been erected on them off if they chose, without incurring responsibility to those who put them there.

Alderman Banta favored the majority report.

Alderman Harris was on the Committee, and during the first two or three meetings he thought the matter was brought up for a "flyer," but afterwards he had become convinced that it was seriously entertained, and he had taken the advice of the Corporation Counsel in the matter, which was that they had no right to make such an ordinance.

Alderman Tucker said that whether the removal was accomplished now or not, it would be ultimately, for the up-town feeling would become strong enough to force the change. Landing where they do at present causes uncomfortable crowding of the streets. He had discovered that years ago, and it was worse now. He was satisfied that the change proposed would afford all the relief required for Broadway. All the trouble was the cross-travel, and that was caused by the business from the boats. At present stages came from up-town to take passengers back with them, and a great deal of the freight brought by them was now carried first to some station down-town and next carted again up-town, where it was needed.

Alderman Wilson renewed his motion to postpone and make special order for the second meeting in December. It was lost.

Alderman Clancy had supposed that the majority report would have satisfied the members of the Board. The whole subject had been thoroughly canvassed, and all that remained was, he thought, to ascertain what the powers of the Common Council were in the matter. Corporation powers in such cases had, he believed, been decided, except in the celebrated Wheeling Bridge case. This City was peculiar among the cities of the Union, inasmuch as it had a *Magna Charta* in the instrument known as the Dongan and Montgomerie Charter. The privileges therein granted had not, he believed, ever been infringed, and now, when the people were more careful of the preservation of those privileges than usual, it became the Board to act with extreme care. As to the right of the Common Council, it was certain that if the Common Council had the right to grant the exclusive use of the piers to certain parties, they had the right to repeal that grant. As to the injury that would accrue from the proposed change, experience showed that any change in the location of a business on which other interests hung, resulted in a like change of location in all attendant interests. It would be so in the case of the change proposed; and that being so, why should nearly all the water-front business of the City be confined to the "pent up Utica"—the narrow point on which the lower Wards stand. He believed the Common Council had the power to remove them. The lower part of the City was very much overcrowded, and being so, it became the duty of the Common Council to relieve that portion of the City from its now overcrowded condition, by extending the business from the steamers further up town.

Alderman Blunt reiterated his belief that the Board had no right either to grant exclusive privilege of the use of piers, or to take it away from them.

Alderman Wilson moved that all the documents appertaining to the subject not heretofore published, be printed in document form.

Alderman Tucker opposed printing anything more of the matter. He hoped the matter would be acted upon without further unnecessary delay.

Alderman Fulmer offered a resolution asking the opinion of the Corporation Counsel, but finally changed it to a reference of the majority report to the Corporation Counsel. That and the motion to print were lost.

Alderman McSpedon moved a postponement to Monday next, which was carried.

A communication was received from Charles Devlin, Esq., informing the Board that the communication sent in to the Board at its last meeting by D. D. Conover, Esq., was not from the Street Commissioner, as he holds that office, in accordance with the ordinances of the City.

In connection with that subject, Alderman McSpedon offered a resolution directing that Second-avenue from Fifty-third to Ninety-second-street, be macadamized under the supervision of Charles Devlin, and that he be authorized to employ a City Surveyor for that purpose, and that the Surveyor be empowered to employ as many men as necessary to do the work. The resolution was laid over.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met on Monday evening, the President, J. N. Phillips, Esq., in the Chair.

ASSIZE OF BREAD.

A report on the subject of an assize of bread was made by the Special Committee appointed to consider that matter. The report embodies the opinion, that affixing the price to the weight was a power too doubtful to be granted. An ordinance was reported.

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON ASSIZE OF BREAD.

The Special Committee to whom was referred the annexed resolution, asking for a consideration of the subject of an assize of bread, having given public notice of the meeting for the consideration of the subject, and having received and considered the suggestions of persons calculated to afford them information upon it, they have arrived at the conclusions embraced in the following report:

The first point that presented itself for consideration was to determine how far it was within the legislative power of the Common Council to control the manufacture and sale of bread, and, upon investigation, it appeared that while the power of the Common Council over the price of bread, by an ordinance of assize regulating its price by the cost of the materials thereof, was of doubtful propriety, that its power to define the weight of loaves of bread and the marks thereon was as valid as that to enact existing ordinances regarding the sale of coal, flour, hay, &c., or of any ordinance having in view the protection of the public from imposition and false representations.

From the investigation of your Committee it appeared that the following are the essential elements affecting the manufacture and sale of bread, with which the community are connected:

First—That no ingredient other than a constituent of bread can be mixed with it, having the effect of lessening the cost of it to the manufacturer. The public estimate and consequent value of bread, however, may be increased by a resort to chemical and other agents, the admixture of which with the flour may affect its appearance and thereby enhance the estimate of its value.

Second—That the resort to chemical agents to produce that porous condition of the dough of bread required by health and taste, in an extreme degree, is readily recognized in such bread as presents the least weights for equal volume compared with others, the purpose of this resort being to produce false impressions, both as to the quality of the bread and its value in quantity.

Third—That in the absence of any ordinance or requirement of custom whereby a uniformity in the weight of bread in loaves is observed, there is no check upon the cupidity of one baker over another, other than the inconvenient and in most cases impracticable one, for the requirements of general practice of the consumer to weigh the loaves of the different bakers.

As an exponent of the practices of the bakers of this City, and of the reliance to be placed upon the attractive captions of "large bread," we submit the following record of several purchases of five cent loaves of bread, made for the purpose of comparison of weights:

Large bread weighed	1 pound	1¾ ounce.
Large bread weighed	1 ··	1½ ··
Large bread weighed	1 ··	2 ··
Bread weighed	1 ··	2½ ··
Bread weighed	1 ··	5 ··
Bread weighed	1 ··	3½ ··
Bread weighed	1 ··	4 ··
Bread weighed	1 ··	5½ ··

—From which it appears that there is the wide difference of four ounces in seventeen and one-half in the weight of loaves of a like price, being a difference of no less than 22.85 per cent., the operation of which to the common consumer is, that in 81.4 loaves of bread from one baker, he would receive the same weight that he would in 100 from the other.

Reviewing, then, the elements presented, we submit the following ordinance for enactment, and solicit the attention and early action of the Board thereon:

AN ORDINANCE REGULATING THE WEIGHT AND SALE OF BREAD.

Section 1. Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Councilmen of the City of New-York, that from and after the 15th day of December next, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to sell, barter or dispose of any wheaten, rye or oaten bread, or of any cake, dough or other manufactured breadstuffs intended for human food, otherwise than by avoirdupois weight, or for prices or sums of money of the currency of the United States, or in loaves of the four several weights of not less than one-sixth of a pound, one, two and four pounds respectively, and each loaf of bread shall have legibly stamped or impressed thereon in letters of not less than 1½ inches in length, the initials of the manufacturer's name or firm, and the weight of the bread in figures 1, 2, or 4, according to the weight thereof, and all parcels of bread usually designated as rolls, being of the weight of one-sixth of a pound, shall have stamped or impressed thereon in letters not less than one inch in length, the initials of the manufacturer's name or firm.

Sec. 2. Be it ordained, &c., That it shall be the duty of every baker or dealer in any wheaten, rye or oaten bread to provide and keep in his bakery, store, shop, stand or vehicle for the sale or delivery of bread, proper and correct scales and weights or balances, and to weigh all bread or cake sold by him or her, in the presence of the purchaser, on delivery thereof, when required to do so by such purchaser or purchasers.

Sec. 3. Be it ordained, &c., That any person or persons who shall violate any of the provisions of the foregoing section, shall, upon conviction thereof, forfeit and pay for every violation a fine of ten dollars.

Sec. 4. Be it ordained, &c., That it shall be lawful for the City Inspector, or any duly authorized agent of his, to weigh any bread offered for sale, and if it shall not be in accordance with the requirements of this ordinance, the same shall be forfeited and become the property of the Common Council of the City of New-York; and it shall be his duty to seize upon the same and deliver it to the Commissioners of the Almshouse, to be by them appropriated for the use of their department.

Sec. 5. Be it ordained, &c., That all penalties for violation of this ordinance shall be sued for before a Special Sessions held by a Police Justice, and shall be recoverable upon three days' notice to the party charged with such violation of this ordinance, and that all penalties recovered shall be awarded, one-half to the informer of the violation, and one-half to the Commissioners of the Almshouse, for the public service.

Councilman McCahill thought it was too much to delegate the inspection of bread to the City Inspector. The report was accepted and laid on the table.

A resolution was presented to divide the present Chamber of the Board of Councilmen, in order to afford accommodation to the Board of Supervisors. Laid over.

A memorial was received, signed by several benevolent ladies, in behalf of the Women's Protection Society, praying for the establishment of a temporary home for extremely destitute women, appropriating $3,000 to aid their emigration westward. Referred to the Finance Committee.

The Board then went into Committee of the Whole upon the regular Calendar.

A slight fracas occurred between Councilman Crane, in the Chair, and Councilman Brady. The latter, on making an objection, was peremptorily ordered to take his seat.

Councilman Brady said he would do so, but that if he did not know more than the Chairman did of the duties of the Chair he would keep out of it.

A communication was received from Daniel D. Conover in reply to a resolution of the Board inquiring, "If any work under contract authorized to be done had been suspended, and for what reason." He submitted two schedules, one of them setting forth the contracts and the name of the contractors who have suspended work, and the other, of work given out of the Street Department, the time of which has expired, the work being still in progress, though in most cases very slowly. He states that he cannot fully account for the suspension of the work at present, and that the surveyors and inspectors have been notified to report, and their communications he will forward to the Board.

The House then resumed, and after the transaction of other comparatively unimportant business the Board adjourned to Thursday.

Committee on the "Worth" Monument.

The joint Committee of the Board of Aldermen and Councilmen on the "Worth Monument" met in the library of the City Hall on Monday afternoon, Alderman Harris in the Chair.

The proceedings of a previous meeting were recited from the minutes, substantially as follows: That the clerk of the Common Council be instructed to furnish the articles of mourning for the occasion. That Gen. Sandford be requested to invite the military of Hudson, Albany, Troy and other surrounding cities, also the officers of the army and navy, to be present. It was decided to invite the President of the United States; also, the Governors of the surrounding States, together with the Mayors of Brooklyn, Troy, Albany and Hudson. That Gen. Sandford be requested to detail the Seventy-first Regiment as the guard of honor for the occasion, and that the said Regiment proceed to Greenwood on the day in question for the body of Gen. Worth, and bring the same to the City. On motion of Gen. Sandford, it was agreed that a troop of horse should proceed to Greenwood in company with the Committee, bring the body to South Ferry, there to be met by the Seventy-first Regiment, and so proceed to the City Hall.

Alderman Wilson moved the erection of a suitable temporary pedestal or platform, properly decorated and placed in front of the City Hall, for the reception of the coffin, so as to allow the citizens a fair view of the ceremonies before the line of march is formed.

General Mather suggested the formation of a sub-Committee, to proceed to Greenwood a day or two previous to secure the placing of the remains in a new coffin.

Alderman Wilson suggested putting the Battery into proper order.

The Committee then adjourned.

Some time elapsed on Monday before the Committee organized. The first suggestion originated with Councilman Warner, who thought some modification of the arrangements might be made as to the erection of a platform in the Park.

Alderman Fulmer said it had been feared the Committee would be cramped for time on the day of the ceremony. It might or might not be proper to bring the body to the City the day previously. He thought the present arrangements for the removal of the body quite correct. Four hours would be sufficient. The 71st Regiment would proceed with the body to the City Hall. After the review before that building, the Committee would be ready to proceed. It would prevent the concentration of interest to extend the matter over more than one day. He would prefer an open hearse with a canopy over it. The same hearse might stand before the Hall instead of transferring it to another platform. The body is in a receiving vault.

Councilman Warner thought it would be better to bring the body to the City the day previously and suffer it to lie in state in the Governor's room. That would not detract but only add to the general good feeling of the people. The next day, when the parade were ready to start, it could be carried out of the Hall without any inconvenience. There might be some delay in getting the body from the vault. As soon as the military had concluded their review at the Battery, they might march on and receive the body at a moment's notice. It would only require a suitable guard to remain with the body during the review. Many difficulties might unexpectedly occur, and the interruption or delay of a single hour would be dangerous. All that would be obviated by spreading the business over more than a single day. He would not object to the consideration lying over, as several members of the Committee were absent.

Councilman Hemphill supported the views of Councilman Warner.

Alderman Harris said the civic societies would be invited through the papers.

Councilman Warner moved that such societies report themselves to the Chairman of the Committee on Sunday next. Carried. It was decided that the programme be advertised in the Sunday and Monday's papers.

Alderman Wilson moved that his Honor the Mayor, the Common Council, the heads of Departments and *attachés*, the Clerk of the Common Council, the Judges and *attachés* of their Courts, Police Commissioners, and Commissioners of Central Park, also the Federal and State Officers of the General Government, be specially invited to take part in the proceedings of the day.

Councilman Crawford moved that a Committee of five be appointed for arrangements, viz.: Messrs. Crawford, Wilson, Fulmer, Coulter, and Warner.

On the entrance of General Sandford, Alderman Wilson moved the formation of a sub-Committee. Councilman Warner thought that was a matter for the Committee of Arrangements.

After some discussion the previous arrangements were somewhat modified and it was finally agreed that none of the military should go to Greenwood, but that a Committee should privately bring away the remains on the 24th, and that they should be temporarily deposited in the Governor's Room during the night of the 24th under the charge of a guard of honor appointed by General Sandford.

Councilman Warner urged the propriety of dispensing with the hearse and substituting a properly "decorated catafalque," which was not only more in accordance with military usages (as in the case of the public funerals of Lord Nelson and the Duke of Wellington)—but it would have this advantage, that the public could see it better—and besides it would do away with the necessity of temporary platform in the Park. He wished it to be drawn by eight white horses.

Arrangements were then made for the construction of a copper box and the parchment transcription of papers to be deposited in the monument.

Alderman Wilson suggested the publication of the proceedings of the Committee as advertisements, so as to meet the opportunities of those who might wish to make deposits in that box.

A Committee of three was appointed to take charge of the construction of the *catafalque* or moving car, to procure designs for the same and submit such designs to this Committee. Also that they engage the requisite number of carriages. Messrs. Wilson, Coulter, and Hemphill were named. It would be the duty of the Committee on Arrangements to see that all invited guests were properly provided with coaches. Badges would be necessary, also, for the Common Council.

On motion of Alderman Wilson it was determined to advertise the proceedings of the Committee in all the daily papers.

Councilman Warner moved that all the Fire Companies of New-York, Brooklyn and other places (of course without their apparatus or machines) be invited.

It was moved that members of the Press and the Clergy of the different denominations be invited, and that the family of the deceased have the choice of the officiating clergyman.

It was understood that the Mayor would make an appropriate oration, a copy of which would be deposited in the copper box in the monument.

The Committee agreed to meet again on Wednesday next at 2 o'clock.

Police Intelligence.

Good Haul of Thieves.—Officers Wildey and Robb, of the Deputy Superintendent's Office, on Monday morning receiving information that a number of noted thieves had their head-quarters at a house in Houston-street, near Ludlow-street, "piped" the place. They had been on the watch but a few minutes when they spotted James Donnelly and Daniel Thompson, two well-known thieves, in the act of leaving the premises. They arrested them forthwith, and having lodged them in the Station-house, returned to the premises and soon arrested two more members of the profession, named Alexander Johnson *alias* Smulton, and John Trainor. They were all taken to the Deputy Superintendent's office and searched. On Johnson was found four pieces of satin. Each piece was marked with a capital B, a double cross, and a capital O with a dot in the centre. Johnson is the most noted character of the party. Some time ago he joined a spiritual circle and manœuvred to get all the jewelry and valuables in his possession, and then decamped. He also recently made a good "lift" of gold spectacles in William-street. Trainor and himself are supposed to be the parties who ingeniously stole a few weeks ago $1,500 worth of silks from a store in John-street.

Another Descent upon an Obscene Book Depot.—On Monday afternoon, several officers of the Second Police District, made a descent on No. 177 Greenwich-street, and seized two boxes of obscene books and a quantity of obscene plates. A complaint was made against the place some two months ago, shortly after the memorable descent upon Akarman's establishment; but as Mr. Charles J. Walker, the alleged proprietor of the store, managed to keep himself hid from the Police, the descent was deferred. On Monday he was seen going into the place, and the descent was forthwith made. The books and plates referred to were taken possession of, and himself marched before Justice Davison as a prisoner. The Justice committed the accused to answer. Mr. Wm. S. Stephens, of No. 183 West Nineteenth-street, who made the complaint in the case, alleges in his affidavit that Walker was in the habit of selling obscene books to boys who peddled them at hotels, steamboat landings, &c. The examination is set down for to-day.

Arrest of an Alleged Burglar.—The store of Hiram Williamson, No. 173 West-street, was entered on Sunday night by burglars, and several thousand cigars and a quantity of clothing taken away. Yesterday Officer Howllin of the Third Precinct, succeeded in getting a clue to the stolen property and arrested a man, giving his name as Albert Gardner, on a charge of being one of the burglars. The prisoner was taken to the Tombs and locked up to await examination.

The Recent Shooting Affair in Canal-Street.—Henry Hamilton, the young man who was shot on Sunday morning in the drinking saloon No. 388 Canal-street, is still alive, but his life is despaired of. Coroner Connery called yesterday at the City Hospital for the purpose of making an *ante-mortem* examination, but the wounded man was in such a state that it was impossible to proceed with the proposed examination. Maroney, who shot Hamilton, is kept in close confinement at the Tombs. He admits having shot Hamilton.

Charge of Destroying Important Papers.—Mr. N. Everett Smith was arrested, yesterday, on a charge, preferred by Mr. Girard Bancker, of having maliciously destroyed a lease of the store No. 29 Maiden-lane, and a paper of agreement touching the right of sale of a patent right for the State of Illinois, and three counties of this State. The accused was taken before Justice Osborn, and locked up to answer the charge.

Voluntarily Surrendered Themselves.—Thomas Mack and Dominick Pendergrast, charged with having assaulted Officer Copeland of the Seventh Precinct, on election day, yesterday surrendered themselves to the police. Justice Brennan held them to bail to answer.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Decisions in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

LIEN—PLEADING—STATE LAW—REFERENCE.

William W. Tupper et al. vs. The Steamship St. Lawrence.—This case came up on exceptions to a commissioner's report. The order of reference was taken by consent of the parties, with the reservation that "any questions of law that may arise on said reference be reserved for the consideration of the Court." The exceptions amounted to an allegation that the libelant established no right of recovery, and that the report upon the whole case should have been for the claimants.

Held by the Court—That it becomes necessary to examine the pleadings to ascertain what was the subject matter of the reference, the Court not having acted judicially in the proceeding.

That the libel contains no allegation that the supplies, to recover the value of which the action is brought, were furnished on the credit of the ship, nor that there was any necessity at the time of procuring the supplies for a credit upon the vessel, nor whether she was a foreign or a domestic vessel.

That no cause of action is stated therefore which comes within the cognizance of the Court. (Pratt *vs.* Reed, 19 How. R., 361, 362.)

That no regard can be paid, therefore, to any proceedings between the parties subsequent to the issue made by the pleadings. The only step which could be legitimately taken was to obtain the judgment of the Court upon the point of jurisdiction, or to ask its aid to an amendment or reform of the pleadings.

All proceedings following the replication must be set aside with costs.

For libelants, Messrs. Williams and Barnard. For claimants, Messrs. Beebe, Dean and Donohue.

SEAMEN'S WAGES—VESSEL FORFEITED—PETITION—SURPLUS AND REMNANTS.

Louis Ciacheri et al. vs. The Bark St. Michael.—This was a libel for seamen's wages claimed to have been earned on a voyage from Genoa to this port. The vessel on her arrival here was seized as forfeited under the revenue laws, condemned and sold. This claim was not brought before the Court at the time of the condemnation, but the libelants, using their libel by way of petition, seek to have their claim satisfied out of the proceeds by order of the Court through its discretionary power over remnants and surplus.

Held by the Court—That the application cannot prevail in this form. It must be assumed that the vessel has been rightfully condemned, and there is no proof or even allegation that the interests and rights of the crew were not involved in the forfeiture. There is nothing, therefore, to warrant the presumption that the petitioners, as part of the ship's company, were exempt from all guilty complicity in the offence.

Petition denied with leave to renew it.

For petitioners, Mr. Godfrey. For claimants, Mr. McKeon.

BOTTOMRY—FREIGHT—ROUND VOYAGE.

James D. Fish et al. vs. The Bark George Thomas and her freight.—This was a libel upon a bottomry bond. The vessel sailed from Boston, bound thence to Havana, there to discharge her outward cargo, and to go thence to Sagua la Grande for a cargo, and thence to a port in the United States. On her outward voyage she was dismasted and put into Key West for repairs, to cover which this bond was given by the master. The vessel on being sold did not bring enough to cover it, and the libelant claims to recover the balance out of the freight moneys received on the voyage round from Havana to the United States, while the claimant insisted that Havana was to be deemed the terminus of the voyage for which the master had power to bind the cargo and freight.

Held by the Court—That the voyage was a round one from Boston back to the United States, and the vessel was employed carrying freight the entire circuit, and this faculty was one of the interests hypothecated by the terms of the bond. No cessation of liability occurred on the vessel's arrival at Havana.

That the libelants were entitled to a decree against the freight as well as the vessel.

For libelants, Messrs. Schell, Slosson and Hutchins. For claimants, Messrs. Beebe, Dean and Donohue.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Nov. 17.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

REVENUE LAW—PAYMENT OF DUTIES UNDER PROTEST—POSSESSION OF GOODS.

James Drake et al. vs. Heman J. Redfield.—This was a motion to set aside a non-suit. The action was brought to recover back extra duties paid to the defendant while Collector upon an importation of sugar. The goods were imported about the middle of September, and on the 26th of September the duties according to the invoice being paid without objection, a permit was given by the Collector and the goods were received by the plaintiffs—an appraisement of them was made by sample, which is claimed by the plaintiffs to be illegal, and which increased the value of the goods more than 10 per cent. over the invoice value. Upon this a penalty of extra duties was imposed by the Collector and paid under protest by the plaintiffs after they had received their goods.

Held by the Court—That to entitle a party to recover back money paid as duties to a Collector, he must establish three facts. 1. That the duties paid were not authorized by law. 2. That at or before the time of payment he made a protest, in writing, setting forth distinctly and especially the grounds of his objection to the payment; and 3. That the payment was made to enable him to get possession of the goods on which the duty was imposed. (See 10 Peters' R., 137; 5 Stats. at Large, 348; Cary *vs.* Curtis, 3 How. R., 236; 5 Stats. at Large, 727; Maxwell *vs.* Griswold, 10 How. R., 256.)

That the plaintiff failed to establish one of these facts, viz., that he paid these extra duties, which he seeks to recover, in order to get possession of his goods, as they were already in his possession.

That the motion therefore must be denied.

For plaintiff, Mr. Griswold. For defendant, Mr. McKeon.

U. S. COMMISSIONER'S COURT—Nov. 17.

REVOLT ON SHIPBOARD.

The case of John Smith and Knox, charged with committing a mutiny and revolt on board the ship *Webster*, came up before Commissioner Newton yesterday, but counsel for the sailors not appearing the case was adjourned to 1 o'clock to-day.

SUPREME COURT—Circuit.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

THE CANGEMI CASE—THE PROSECUTION RESTED.

The People vs. Cangemi.—This case was continued yesterday. The evidence continues to be substantially the same as that adduced on the former trial, though presented in a plainer and more compact form. Twenty witnesses were examined for the people, and the prosecution then rested.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

DECISIONS.

Charles A. Raplulo vs. The Mechanics' Banking Association.—Order extending time to make appointment of the balance of the debt among the individual stockholders.

In re appointment of Trustee for the Estate of Mary Noe, deceased.—Order appointing A. B. Hance trustee in place of Abraham Dally, deceased.

Before Hon. Justice Peabody.

H. H. Johnson vs. Simon Herman et al.—New trial ordered; costs to abide the event.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Special Term.

Before Judge Ingraham.

The Adams Express Company vs. Elizabeth Burtis.—Judgment opened; defendant to answer within twenty days, and to pay $12 costs of this motion.

Ann Breder vs. Bernard Breder.—Alimony allowed of $3 per week, and counsel fee of $25.

John O. Woodruff vs. The Commercial.—Referred to Hamilton W. Robinson, Esq.

Selah Squires vs. The Mayor, &c.—Referred to Henry Hyde, Esq.

William Gibson vs. James Nesbitt.—Motion to dismiss complaint granted.

Motion to Appoint a Special District-Attorney in the Lippincott Case Denied—The Papers Against Fenno for Compounding a Felony Sent Before the Grand Jury—Trial of John B. Holmes for Forgery—Verdict of Guilty.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Hon. Judge Russell.

At the opening of the Court yesterday, Judge Russell delivered his decision on the application of Mr. Fenno, to appoint a Special District-Attorney to try the charge for an alleged fraudulent issue of shares in the Pennsylvania Coal Company, made against Messrs Roberts & Lippincott. The Judge also gave his decision relative to the motion of Mr. Hall, the District-Attorney, to send the letters written by Mr. Fenno to the defendants, urging a settlement of the case by the payment of $5,000, before the Grand Jury. The Judicial decision was as follows:

The People vs. Lippincott & Roberts.—A motion was made before the Court on behalf of a private prosecution, to have an Attorney deputed to prosecute an indictment for issuing fraudulent coal stock, on an allegation that the District-Attorney showed himself indifferent to the case. The motion cannot be entertained in practice, even were the grounds of the motion founded in fact. The public prosecutor has a discretion to bring on for trial or not, any indictment, subject only to the impeachment provided for by statute. In England, indictments are prosecuted by private complainants at their own expense and by private counsel. The practice has excited attention from its abuses, such as private compoundings of felonies, private settlement of crime and withdrawals of charges or witnesses, and the subject of our system of public attorneys has been up before the British Parliament. The Attorney-General, and District-Attorneys have very large discretion in prosecutions. They are supposed to know their own business best, and are at liberty to decide whether indictments ought to be tried and the order in which they should be tried. There are often reasons, not advisable to let the public know, which control their course—the same as with judges—so that judges and prosecuting attorneys are often compelled to bear in silence ill-natured public criticism, which is not founded in fact. Although the District-Attorney expressed himself very willing to allow his successor elect, Mr. Sweeny, to act as District-Attorney, I see no reason to take the indictment from his hands or from those of his associate, Mr. Sedgwick, both of whom I have the highest confidence in their integrity and ability to discharge their public duty. On the contrary, I am of opinion that the District-Attorney acted wisely in not trying the case while underhanded private litigation was going on. While at the bar I have had frequent occasion to resist prosecutions of a private nature instituted in criminal Courts. District-Attorneys are often deceived by these specious prosecutions. But this is the first case that has come to my judicial notice, and I should do great injustice to the community if I did not act promptly in this matter. The complainant goes before the Grand Jury, without waiting for preliminary examination and arrest; an indictment follows; a requisition is asked of the District-Attorney, who refuses on the ground that the defendants are temporarily absent from the City, and their names in the yearly directory. Shortly afterwards, and before the arrest of the accused, the complainant and his counsel commence negotiations with the accused for a pecuniary settlement. The counsel for accused inform the District-Attorney that they are in the City and are ready to give bail, whereupon it is given before the Recorder. Negotiations for a private settlement are renewed from the complainant, and the counsel for the accused, highly eminent counsel, too—Messrs Cram and Fowler—promptly inform the District-Attorney and demand a trial. The District-Attorney refuses to bring on the case because the calendar of the Court is crowded with more important felonies, such as murder, robbery, &c. The complainant commits himself in writing to some kind of an intimation that he has the witnesses for the people under his control, and offers settlement again. Without tendering any opinion, as to whether the acts constitute an offence, I shall send the papers before the Grand Jury that they may there be examined. The conduct of Messrs. Cram and Fowler, in promptly informing the District-Attorney, and the course of the latter in refusing to lend his office to further private ends, deserve praise rather than censure. What that of the complainant deserves will be for the Grand Jury to say.

TRIAL OF JOHN B. HOLMES FOR FORGERY.

The trial of John B. Holmes for forging the name of his wife to a deed of conveyance of real estate took place yesterday. This John B. Holmes was tried about two years and nine months ago for killing Policeman Gourlay in the First Ward, he being at the time of the murder a candidate for Alderman of that Ward. The Jury disagreed. He was on that trial defended by Jonas B. Phillips, and he was defended by the same gentleman yesterday. By profession he is a surveyor. He has been in many difficulties.

Mr. Sedgwick, the Assistant-District-Attorney, stated the case to the Jury. The charge against the prisoner was that of forging his wife's name to a deed for the conveyance of real estate. For the consideration of $1,600, on the 25th of July last, he fraudulently conveyed a lot of land, situated at the corner of Hamilton and Snipe streets, Albany, to James P. Nagle, having forged his wife's name to the said deed. Such was the allegation. It would be for the Jury to decide as to its truth.

The first witness called was *Benjamin L. Billings*, Commissioner of Deeds, No. 5 Tryon-row. He testified that a woman, then in Court, (whom he afterwards identified as Emma Duck,) came to his office, representing herself to be Holmes' wife; she said the signature to the deed was hers; Holmes retired, and she then told him that she executed the deed freely and voluntarily; had often before seen her in company with Holmes, and supposed she was his wife; the deed was acknowledged by Holmes July 21, when he made some excuse to witness for not having his wife with him; rather thought the name of Ada Holmes was then written to the deed.

Benjamin C. Leveridge, counselor-at-law, testified that Mr. Nagle brought the deed to his office, signed by John B. Holmes; had an impression that Ada Holmes' name was not then written; he declined to take it, because it was not acknowledged by Mrs. Holmes. Holmes was present, and seemed to be angry because he would not take it. Nagle returned the deed, properly acknowledged, some time in August. saw $252 paid by Nagle to Holmes, as part of the consideration.

James Kerr, dry goods clerk at a store in Canal-street, testified that Holmes married his sister Ada Jemima Holmes; know her handwriting perfectly well; the signature in the deed was not her handwriting; they had been married about eighteen months; she left for Europe on the 5th of August last; had not lived with Holmes up to that time; she had left him several times; the last time in the first part of last July; witness then lived in Pacific-street, Brooklyn.

Mr. Phillips, counsel for defendant, proposed to show that the case had its origin in private malice, and was only an attempt to degrade his client before the community. He had been defrauded of his right to a preliminary examination.

The Court overruled the proposition. Examination continued.

Mr. Kerr identified an affidavit made by him on which the prosecution was based; his sister had resided in 38th or 39th-street, up to about July 31, with a Mrs. Brown; had seen him sign his name to a power of attorney to himself; that was on Aug. 5 last; Mr. Holmes had threatened his life, and they had had personal rencontres; Holmes assaulted him in his house in Brooklyn, about July 11; had him arrested; he made a counter-charge, upon which Mr. Justice Blakely discharged him; Holmes had commenced a civil suit against witness, on which he was held in $700, but the affidavit was not sworn to, and if it was it would be perjury; Holmes offered the officers $50 to lock him up; that was before this indictment was found; a divorce suit had also been commenced by Holmes against his wife, before she went to Europe; the answer to the complaint in that suit was sworn to by witness, under his power of attorney; knew Mrs. Wright, the mother of Holmes; had not told her that if the divorce suit was withdrawn, this suit would be; had not seen Mrs. Wright since the indictment; had not said he would spend $1,000 to send Holmes to the State prison; think he did not say in the presence of Captain Van Orden, of the Twenty-seventh Ward Police, that Holmes must be got out of the way, and if this failed, he had other means of sending him to the State prison; might have said he was a bad man and would soon be out of the way, and that he knew of other forgeries that Emma Duck would swear to; his sister had to leave Holmes on account of his brutal conduct; helped to take away her piano; Holmes was then locked up for threatening to kick witness' door down.

Mrs. Mary Kerr testified that Holmes had called frequently at her house in search of his wife, whom he wanted to sign two deeds, as he was very short of money; he proposed to offer rewards for her discovery.

The next witness was *Emma Duck*, the party who signed the deed. She testified that she first knew Holmes about April 14, of the present year; that she did not know who signed the deed in question; Mr. Holmes sent for her, and showed her the deed, which was then signed in the name of Ada Holmes; he said he wished her to acknowledge it; she replied that she could not do so, as the signature was not in her handwriting; Holmes remarked that he did not wish her to sign anything, but only to acknowledge that she had signed it; if she would go with him to a Commissioner of Deeds, she would confer a great favor on him, and she would injure no person but herself; she went to Mr. Sandford's office, and there saw Mr. Billings; she testified there that she was Holmes' wife, and that the signature Ada Holmes was her's; it was not her signature; Holmes took it from his pocket signed.

On cross-examination she said that Judge Stuart's clerk told her that she had done wrong in acknowledging the deed, and he introduced her to Mr. Kerr, who induced her to make an affidavit of the facts. She had never received any presents or promises from Mr. Kerr; he had never paid her board.

The case for the prosecution here rested.

After a brief recess, Mr. Phillips, for the defence, called Capt. Van Orden of the Twenty-second Police Precinct, ex-Judge Stuart and others, whose testimony was very slight.

The Jury were out five minutes, and returned with a verdict of Guilty.

The Assistant District-Attorney asked for immediate judgment.

Mr. Phillips requested time to prepare a bill of exceptions.

Sentence was postponed till Saturday.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—Nov. 17.

Before Justices Osborn and Wood.

The Calendar was moderately long, containing 36 prison cases and 17 bail cases. The Court room was crowded with spectators.

John Semidt stole, Oct. 23, a piece of cloth worth $10, the property of John D. Scott, No. 23 Murray-street. It was in the possession of Dibblee, Work & Moore when Semidt took it. He was found guilty of the larceny and sent to the Penitentiary for 6 months.

Israel Gardner, colored, was arrested by Officer Joseph L. Watson of the Second Precinct Police, for stealing, Nov. 13, a saddle and breeching belonging to George Flewellen, from the stable No. 192 Sixteenth-street. *Judge Wood*—Have you got a family? *Prisoner*—Yes, Sir. *Judge Wood*—How much family have you got, Gardner? *Prisoner*—I've got a wife and one child, Sir. I never stole nothin' in my life, Sir. *Judge Wood*—What do you do for a living? *Prisoner*—Drive a cart. I drove for that man who made the complaint. —The complainant said this was true; he did not see the property taken, but found the stable door broken open and the saddle and breeching gone. Judge Osborn said the prisoner might have been tried for burglary, found him guilty of the theft and sentenced him to the Penitentiary for two months.

Michael O'Brien was tried on two charges of assault and battery. Henry Sedenberg said he struck him, Oct. 30, and Henry Hatter said he treated him in the same shabby manner, Nov. 8. *Judge Wood*—Have you got a family, O'Brien? *Prisoner*—Yes, Sir; a wife and child. *Judge Osborn*—We find him guilty on both complaints, and sentence him to the Penitentiary for 4 months, on one, and suspend sentence on the other.

Timothy Mix stole 20 oranges, worth 50 cents, from Charles Griffin, Nov. 15, and William Sweeney, of No. 7 Fulton-street, entered a complaint against him. He was caught in the act, found guilty, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for 6 months.

Sarah Brown, colored, stole two silk dresses, mantillas, and other property, all worth $25, from Alanson Young, No. 28 Monroe-place, Brooklyn, Nov. 10. The property was found in her possession. She was found guilty, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for 4 months.

Thomas Maloney was sent up for 6 months, for appropriating, Nov. 13, 13 vests, worth $16, which belonged to Joseph Silliman, No. 249 Greenwich-street. The vests were found in his possession.

Henry Bovenden had committed an assault upon Officer Henry L. Philips, of the Fourth Precinct Police, while the latter was in the discharge of his duty, Nov. 9. *Judge Wood*—What's your business? *Prisoner*—I'm a grocer.—His employer said he tended bar for him in his grocery store. *Judge Wood*—Where? *Employer*—Corner of Oliver and Cherry streets. *Judge Wood*—Eh? *Employer*—Corner of Oliver and Cherry streets. *Judge Wood*—We find him guilty and suspend sentence.

Thomas Manning, a boy, said he was tossing up some coins for amusement in the street, and Patrick Gannon came along and caught a two-shilling piece and ran off with it. *Judge Osborn*—Well, what does he say, Mr. Beale? It appears to be a clear case. *Agent S. P. D. Society*—He says he was passing by, and the boy pitched the quarter up and it must have lodged in his clothes some how, for it rolled out at the bottom of his pantaloons. Might it not have been so, Judge? *Judge Wood*—(to the prisoner)—What did you steal this boy's two shillings for? *Prisoner*—I didn't do it, Judge; I can give you every satisfaction that I didn't. *Judge Osborn*—Well, you may go this time. We find you guilty and suspend sentence.

Sentence was suspended in the case of Maria Bock, found guilty of a petit larceny, which Henry Setterwick charged her with committing.

Michael Spaulman stole $3 worth of calico from Adolphe Jacobe, No. 432 Third-avenue, Nov. 13. It was found in his possession. He was found guilty, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for four months.

William Jones was caught in the act of stealing a copper hammer, worth $4, Nov. 14, by Charles A. Rodel. He was a hand employed on board the steamer *Elm City*, lying at the foot of Peck-slip. He will reside at the Penitentiary during the ensuing four months.

John Moran, for stealing a pair of boots, worth $1 50, from Patrick Burns, No. 97 West Broadway, Nov. 13, was sent to the same corrective establishment for six months. He was caught in the act.

Michael Dunbar had beaten his wife Ellen. *Judge Osborn*—What did he do to you? *Complainant*—He bate me, Sir. *Judge Osborn*—"Bate you," eh? Does he support you? *Complainant*—Yes, Sir. *Judge Osborn*—Well, what are you going to do if we send him up? *Judge Wood*—How long have you been married to him? *Complainant*—Ten years, Sir. *Judge Wood*—He must have been pretty young when you married him?—She did not want to press the charge. *Judge Osborn*—(to the prisoner)—Will you promise to keep your hands off your wife hereafter if we let you off this time?—The prisoner promised never to touch her again, and the Judge told him he might go.

John Hunter was next arraigned on a charge of assault and battery. Officer Ralph P. Barker, of the Fourth Precinct Police, was the complainant. The prisoner said he had just arrived in the ship *Independent*, and was not on shore when the offence was alleged to have been committed. The officer said Hunter was a well-known Water-street thief. He was known in the Fourth Ward as the Liverpool thief. He had known him a long while. He had inquired of the mate of the *Independent*, and there was no such man among the crew. Hunter was found guilty and sentenced to the Penitentiary for four months.

Margaret Boyle was convicted of a petit larceny, in stealing some cotton from one of the docks. John J. Miller appeared against her. *Judge Wood*—(to the prisoner)—You may go, but if you ever go on the dock again you'll be sent up.

John Hammond, a boy, was next brought to the bar. Thomas P. Prentis charged him with stealing (Oct. 29) a horse and wagon, and attempting to steal some barrels in company with other boys not arrested. Officer George W. Whitman, of the Twenty-second Precinct Police, saw them putting the barrels in the wagon, and when he went up and asked them what they were doing they ran away. He pursued and arrested them.

Mary Grear, charged with an assault and battery upon Francis Carrol in open Court, was discharged in the absence of the complainant.

Aaron Clark, colored, pleaded not guilty to a charge of stealing a horse and blankets, Nov. 12. "It wasn't me that took it," said he. The Court did not believe him, and found him guilty of the larceny. "How old are you?" asked Judge Osborn. Fifteen Summers had passed over his head. "Well," said Judge Osborn, "I guess he'll do for the House of Refuge."

Lawrence McGiven was accused, by Officer James H. Maney, of the Nineteenth Precinct Police, of being engaged, with others, in rioting in the Twentieth Ward, last election day. The officer arrested him going off with a ticket-box on his back at 2 P. M., Nov. 3. *Counsel*—Now, Maney, as a matter of good nature, I want to ask if you can swear that he assaulted you on that day? *Officer*—I was assaulted so many times that day that I can't swear that he did. *Judge Osborn*—On the face of the papers there is nothing to convict him. The prisoner was set at liberty.

Micky Burns committed, according to the deposition of Patrick Long, an assault and battery upon the last-mentioned individual, Oct. 19. "Well," said Judge Osborn to the complainant, "what did he do to you?" Patrick's nose and mouth were in a dilapidated condition, the result of his rencontre with the prisoner; but "I don't want to prosecute him," said he. "I'd rather he'd fall into somebody else's hands." "That's right," said Judge Osborn. "You can go, Micky; he don't want to prosecute you." "There is somebody waiting to lick him if he prosecutes him, probably," said one of the Judges.

Bridget Callahan had assaulted Bridget O'Brien, Nov. 11, and tore her hat. The hat was produced "all tattered and torn." The complainant said she went into the store of the prisoner and they had an altercation about some ribbon, which resulted in the assault. A little girl was called as a witness for the defence. *Judge Osborn*—Well, what do you want to prove by her? *Counsel*—Oh, your minds are probably made up about the caee. I only want to find out what she (the girl) knows about the case. *Judge Osborn*—Very well. We find her guilty and fine her $10. Go on and examine your witness.—Counsel demurred to being "choked down" in this way. "Oh, no," said he, "I shan't go on. If sentence is passed already, I shan't go on." "You said our minds were probably made up," said Judge Osborn. The case was reopened at the request of the prisoner's counsel, but nothing new was elicited, and the sentence was not altered.

Frederick Harlob committed an assault and battery upon John Taylor, Nov. 8. *Counsel*—(to witness)—Did you call him (the prisoner) a thief? *Witness*—(a German)—No, he me first. *Counsel*—No, but did you call him a thief. Answer my question. *Witness*—He me first, I him second.—A witness named McCutcheon took the stand and kissed the book. *Judge Wood*—What did you see of it? *Witness*—All I see—I didn't see nothing at all. *Judge Osborn*—That's all. He's a good witness. We find the prisoner guilty and fine him $10.

The case of Jacob Levy, charged with an assault and battery upon Michael Ambrose was adjourned, and so was the Court at 11¼ A. M.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF SESSIONS—Monday, Nov. 16.

Before Hon. S. D. Morris, County Judge, and Justices Schoonmaker and Emmons.

The Court reassembled this morning, when the following Grand Jury was impanneled:

John F. Hennessey, Foreman.

Moses Hickey,	Henry L. Tabor,	Wm. Wise,
F. N. Huntington,	Joseph Oliver,	J. Carter,
Peter J. Berry,	Henry Pashley,	Jacob Shultz,
Reuben C. Moss,	Henry G. Law,	Richard O'Calkins,
Wm. Martin,	Geo S. Puffer,	Henry Oltman,
John Murphy, Jr.,	Sam'l H. Crooke,	H. Lawrence, Jr.,
	Martin Ryerson.	

The Judge then charged the Jury, and after briefly referring to the other laws which it was necessary for them to comprehend in order to a right performance of their duties, examined minutely the provisions of the Excise law passed by the last Legislature, which he characterized as an act of "hasty, ill-advised and inconsiderate legislation." That law was to be carried out as it read, and not in accordance with the modifications of a favoring but incorrect interpretation. The Excise law was a penal statute, and must be strictly construed. No one pretended to say that the act in express terms made it a misdemeanor to sell liquor without a license, but it was urged that it might be inferred from the whole scope and tenor of the Act that the Legislature intended to make every act for which a penalty was imposed a misdemeanor. This his Honor denied, and cited various authorities in support of his position. The act was one of discriminating penalties, and affixed to each grade and class of offences under it a proportionate punishment. The Judge presented the following conclusions:

"Therefore my conclusions," said the Judge in closing, "are:

First—That the term 'offences' used in the first clause of sec. 29, means only such offence as are pronounced misdemeanors in the preceding sections of the act.

Second—That the term 'which offences' used in the 2d clause of said section, has reference exclusively to the offences created by said clause.

Third—That the only punishment for an unlicensed sale is the penalty or forfeiture of $50 for each offence, to be recovered in an ordinary civil action.

Fourth—That no one except inn, tavern or hotel keepers, or those having a license to sell liquor, incur the penalty imposed by the 21st section.

Should any indictments be found contrary to the views I have here expressed, it would be the duty of this Court to order them quashed. I have probably stated my views more fully than was necessary for your guidance, but I have deemed it proper, inasmuch as the City Court, possessing the same criminal powers as this Court, in the City, and two of the Judges of the Supreme Court in this district, hold directly opposite views. It is to be regretted that there should be any difference of opinion with the judiciary in reference to any public act; still we are responsible only for the acts of this Court, and not the views entertained by any other tribunal, and until convinced of the error, or an authoritative decision shall be pronounced, we shall adhere to the views here expressed."

The Grand Jury then retired.

HUDSON COUNTY COURT.

CLOSE OF THE TERM—SENTENCE OF PRISONERS.

The Fall Term of the Hudson County (N. J.) Court, Judge Ogden, presiding, closed on Monday. The last case tried was that of Augustus Strausburgh, for perjury, which resulted in an acquittal. The prisoners convicted during the Term were brought into Court yesterday afternoon for sentence, as follows:

Charles Reynolds and Michael Kane, (boys about 15 years of age,) convicted of breaking into a factory and stealing therefrom, sentenced to the County Jail for five months.

Hugh Riley, picking a watch from a gentleman's pocket; County Jail 7 months.

Geo. Shrunk, passing counterfeit money; County Jail 18 months.

George Wallace and Burton Straight, passing counterfeit money; each 4 years in State Prison.

Bridget Murphy, stealing $50 worth of articles from employer; County Jail 6 months.

John J. Williams, passing counterfeit money; State Prison 6 years.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 18, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Niagara*, with three days' later news from Europe, is now in her eleventh day out from Liverpool and due at Halifax. Nothing had been seen of her at a late hour last night.

BRIGHAM YOUNG has virtually declared war against the Government of the United States. The War Department yesterday received, among other important official dispatches from Utah, a proclamation from him, declaring martial law in the Territory. He claims the right so to act by virtue of his authority as Governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and under the Territorial organic law. In this proclamation the United States troops are forbid entering the Territory without his permission, and the whole tenor of the document is in decided hostility to the United States Government. The Cabinet yesterday had Mormon affairs under consideration, and it is understood that the President will snggest to Congress some extraordinary measures to set matters right in the Territory.

According to a private letter received in Baltimore from a gentleman in the South, should General WALKER be prevented from landing in Nicaragua, he will next be heard from at Hayti.

The Committees of Conference last night succeeded in nominating an Independent Candidate for Mayor. Ex-Alderman DANIEL F. TIEMAN of the Twelfth Ward, is the man. He is regarded as a very strong candidate, being an orthodox Tammany Hall Democrat, and a great favorite with the Germans.

[illegible], an old gentleman, keeper of a wine and liquor store at No. 15 William-street, was murdered last night at 10 o'clock by a party of four foreigners, who were supposed to have committed the murder with the purpose of robbing him of his money.

Mr. WOODMAN, the husband of the woman GARDINER FURNISS tried to get from the Asylum in Flushing, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, has written a letter, which we publish elsewhere, in relation to the recent proceedings here and the facts in the case. The letter sustains the statements made in the affidavit, for the publication of which FURNISS has sued several papers for libel. It does not place FURNISS in a light more favorable to him than that he was previously viewed in; and, of course, not a shade more unfavorable—he would have failed had he attempted such a task. He says the steps taken by him in the matter were taken with the full knowledge and consent of her parents and brother; and also, that after she had been placed in the retreat she told him, and wrote to him, that she was kindly treated, and that she was satisfied to remain until arrangements could be completed for her return to her parents.

The Committee of the Unemployed continue to report such cases of destitution as they discover to the Superintendent of Out-door Poor, for relief. They announce a public meeting at Tompkins-square on Thursday morning at 10, and at the City Hall at 11 o'clock, when it is their intention to report as to what they have done, and give such information as they have in relation to where work is to be had.

The New-York Historical Society celebrated its fifty-third anniversary last night in its new structure, corner of Second-avenue and Eleventh-street. The prayer was delivered by Rev. Dr. BETHUNE. This was followed by the service proper, which consisted in a highly entertaining and elaborate address by Dr. J. W. FRANCIS, one of the oldest members of the society, presenting his personal reminiscences of New-York for the last fifty years

During the hearing in the case of the alleged slaver *Panchita*, on the 11th, a Capt. THOMAS, late of the brig *Onward*, was put forward as a witness for the owners, to prove that the bark was not engaged in the Slave-trade. While he was upon the stand, a boy who had been left upon the coast of Africa by this same Captain happened to enter the room, and identified him. Upon the strength of information obtained from the boy, and from the confessions of the Captain himself, the District-Attorney had THOMAS arrested and held to bail in $2,000 for having been engaged in the Slave-trade.

JOHN B. HOLMES was tried, yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions, on a charge of forging the name of his wife, ADA HOLMES, to a deed of conveyance of real estate in Albany, in July last. The evidence was conclusive against him, and the Jury, in five minutes, returned a verdict of GUILTY. The offence is of a very serious nature, and as Judge RUSSELL is severe on hardened criminals—and HOLMES has been tried for manslaughter in this Court—he will, doubtless, pronounce an adequate sentence.

The returns of the Police Captains made yesterday morning to the Deputy Superintendent give 145 as the total number of arrests in the City for 24 hours previous. Of this number, 87 were born in Ireland; 25 in the United States; 10 in Germany; 7 in England; 2 in Scotland; 2 in France, and 1 in Switzerland. The number of lodgers in the different Station-houses Monday night were 323, of which 225 were males and 98 females.

The Governors of the Almshouse, at their meeting yesterday, passed a resolution requiring their Committee on Supplies and Finance to report without delay on the propriety of making application for $50,000 additional for the relief of the out-door poor.

Forty girls left the City yesterday for the West under care of C. C. TRACY, Esq., of the Children's Aid Society. They were all girls who had been thrown out of employment in consequence of the recent panic.

The General Produce Markets yesterday were heavy, and prices of the leading articles favored buyers, Flour, Wheat and Corn, having slightly decreased in value. The demand was fair, but was eagerly met by factors. Hence the renewed depression. Provisions appeared quite dull. Groceries were moderately dealt in at languid rates. Stock of Coffee, here, 121,486 packages, and in Baltimore, about 56,000 bags. Cotton continued quiet and unsettled. Nothing really new was discernible in Freights.

THE BULLS IN THE ASCENDENCY ONCE MORE.—The transactions at the Stock Board, yesterday, give evidence of an extraordinarily buoyant feeling in Wall-street. The sales of Stocks and Bonds are not large, but at prices greatly in advance of those ruling a week or ten days ago. A complete change appears to have come over the whole aspect of affairs in Wall-street. Speculation rages, and the dark forebodings and apprehensions of a month ago have entirely disappeared, and the most jubilant feelings have succeeded. The Bears are in the sulks, and the Bulls are rampant. But how long this state of affairs will be likely to continue we should not be willing to predict; probably for some weeks, however, for even the prices which Stocks are now selling at would have been regarded as immensely low six months since. The great accumulations of specie in the vaults of our Banks, the gold expected from California, and the grain and cotton to be shipped to Europe, will keep up the confident feeling which has so happily succeeded to the panic; but we must not look for that healthy and reliable state of affairs immediately, which is so necessary to the resumption of a sound and prosperous business. Failures are still taking place all around us, and the full extent of the disasters occasioned by the panic have yet to be realized. But, for the present, there is a very strong tendency to speculation in Wall-street, and many operators who were waiting for the lowest point of depression to be reached before they made their purchases are rushing in to buy before prices go up higher. They will begin to realize in a few days, and then there will be another decline; but from the precent appearance of affairs there is not likely to be a great decline between now and the first of January. It would not be safe to make any calculations beyond that period. The most striking phenomenon in the anomalous state of the money market is the enormous increase of specie while the banks are in a state of specie suspension. We know of one of the smaller banks in the vicinity of the City which in ordinary times never thought it necessary to have on hand more than $15,000 in specie, which has continued to accumulate by regular depositors until it has on hand $140,000. Six months after the banks suspended in 1837 specie was at a premium of 10 per cent., while now, in six weeks after the present suspension, it is hardly commanding half of one per cent. Under these conditions it is not at all wonderful that the Bulls are full of life and energy, and the Bears shy and down-hearted.

Slavery as a Cure for Starvation.

There is evinced in the Southern papers just now a very general disposition to extract from the miseries of the present financial panic at the North, some grains of comfort for the supporters of the "peculiar institution." Our attention is called jeeringly to the thousands of starving laborers and artisans who crowd our cities, and we are asked with a sneer, if these are the legitimate fruits of free labor. By way of heightening our mortification also, we are asked to state whether or not the Southern slave will not in the matter of food and clothing be far better off this Winter than the white laborer at the North. Mrs. STOWE, as usual, comes in for her share of the fine irony which is being poured out on this great occasion, and she is requested in no very complimentary terms to illustrate the horrors of a commercial crisis in her own neighborhood by a new and thrilling work of fiction to be entitled "Life Amongst the Lowly on the Frosty Side of the Potomac." Leaving the lady to deal with this proposition as she may see fit, we shall address ourselves with perfect candor and in all sincerity to the task of showing that Slavery derives no support whatever, in any one of its aspects, from what is now occurring in the streets of New-York and elsewhere amongst the poor.

To the boast that no slaves will be turned out this Winter in the South to starve in consequence of the financial panic, we might reply in perfect earnest, that at the North no horses or beasts of the plow will be allowed to perish, nor, in short, any other animal which has a marketable value. "Show us a single slave south of the Potomac," says the Mobile *Mercury*, "who has not as much to eat as usual." "Show us a single cart-horse north of the Potomac," we reply, "which the crisis has deprived of his fodder." With this we might fairly rest our case, because the economical cause which at the North saves beasts of burden from being turned adrift, is clearly the same as that which prevents negroes being driven out to starve at the South. Both bring a high price in money, and the Southern negroes bring proportionately a much higher one than Northern cattle. Humanity, in a calculation of this sort, is an unknown and inappreciable quantity. There is no means of estimating what influence it has in the commercial dealings of Southern men with regard to negroes, any more than in those of Northern men with regard to bulls; so we had better eliminate it from the discussion. We do know, however, perfectly well that negroes are not supported merely from pity.

Giving our neighbors all possible credit for kindly feeling, however, we feel quite satisfied that, having called attention to the fact that negroes are worth, on an average, $800 each, no tribunal in the world will condemn us for refusing to ascribe any extraordinary merit to a social system in which these valuable animals are not starved to death as soon as money grows scarce. But we will not ask to contest the question on equal ground. We are willing to give our opponents all possible odds—are willing to concede to Slavery all the advantages they claim for it—we are willing to put the money value of negroes out of sight—to acknowledge, for the sake of the argument merely, to having twenty thousand men and women starving in New-York at this moment, and yet maintain that our system is incomparably better than theirs. Granted that no man in the South ever suffers from want—and granted that in the North a great number do suffer from it every year, and once in twenty years during financial crises like the present in greater number still—we still assert that Slavery is a great curse and a great calamity, and free labor a great good.

We have always thought, and we think still, that liberty is in itself something worth any sacrifice which can be made for it to the extent of life itself. Our forefathers were clearly of that opinion when they determined to carry on war for seven years, cause many thousands of poor to be killed, many fields to be laid waste, and much want to be endured. Had they remained quiet subjects of King GEORGE, they would have enough to eat and drink all their lives, and their children after them, and no man would have been killed in battle. They thought, as men in the best sense of the word have thought in all countries and ages, as TELL thought, as HAMPDEN thought, that there are better things than food or drink, and they showed they believed it by dying for it. The South tells us that some thousands of us suffer want once in twenty years. We answer, we know it, and are sorry for it; but if Slavery is our only remedy, we welcome the calamity. If it were necessary to secure our liberty, thousands of us would not only starve, but hundreds of thousands would submit to be pounded with round shot and hacked with sabres. This is our creed; make the most of it.

If these arguments, based upon the contrast between the material condition of free and slave laborers, in crises like the present, are intended to prove anything, they prove that the only true remedy for the misery our workingmen are now suffering, is to convert them into slaves. Unless they mean this they are so much idle talk. We shall not stop to discuss the practicability of the scheme, as this is a word not known in the vocabulary of Southern politicians. Nor shall we comment upon the singularity of a proposition of this sort emanating from slaveholders, in reference to some millions of their "brothers of the superior race." Put into logical shape, it amounts to a proposal, that each workingman should, in order to insure himself against being twice or three times in his life thrown out of employment, and placed on low diet, pay over all his earnings, over and above the sum necessary to provide him with pork, corn-bread, and one suit of clothes a year, for as long as he is able to work, to some one underwriter, and should at the same time agree to remain a laborer all his life, and lay down the power of selecting either his employer or the nature of his employment, and submit to corporeal punishment *ad lib.* Would not this be the most absurd commercial transaction that ever was heard of? Did anybody but a Southern actuary ever dream of such a premium on such a risk? There is not an insurance office in New-York that would not guarantee any laborer in it against all commercial panics for a fiftieth part of the sum, without the corporeal punishment; and most of the decent artisans have been their own insurers, as is evinced by the enormous sum lodged in the Savings Banks. The Mobile *Mercury* may feel assured that as long as the simple expedient of putting one shilling a week in the Bowery Savings Bank remains open, the cases of people selling themselves into slavery in New-York in order to procure the means of living through the "crisis" will be exceedingly rare. As far as we have heard, none of the hunger "meetings" have as yet offered themselves for sale "down South," though they have talked a good deal of dying sword in hand.

We have hitherto been dealing with the supposition that the laboring men of to-day in the North will be the laborers of ten or twenty years hence, as is the case in the South. But our best answer to the homilies of our fire-eating friends is that the majority of those who suffer from a panic here once are by the time the next one comes round in a position not to fear it. The Northern artisans of 1837, as the Southern orators know to their cost, are the merchants, traders, farmers and statesmen of 1856 and 1857. The men who are to-day, by terrible visitation of Providence, struggling with the bitter pangs of want, will, ten years hence, thanks to the indomitable energy bred and fostered by our institutions, swarm in comfort on the prairies of the West, own stores, and factories, and steamships, go to Congress, be Speakers of the House, and foreign ambassadors. Our paupers of to-day, thanks to Free labor, are our yeomanry and merchants of to-morrow. This is our glory and our safeguard. We have thousands amongst us who now and then suffer, but we have no class doomed to perpetual labor. We shall not seek to expatiate upon the uses and glories of anxiety and effort, and conflict with people who see in food and clothing the highest of earthly blessings. The highest privilege of mankind is the privilege of having cares and doubts. To refuse this is to refuse the luxury and excitement of hope, and combat, and victory. That there is a great deal of unnecessary suffering amongst our poor we admit, because there is a great deal of ignorance and vice. It is against these we have to fight—and we do not despair in the long run of depriving them of a great deal of their power. If we said we should one day make everybody at the North temperate, industrious and honest, we should undertake more than even the South would ask of us; because, if we are not greatly mistaken, there are to be met with even on the sunny side of the Potomac, drunken, lazy blackguards, who, when the banks suspend payment, cannot even muster the price of "a drink." We propose to reduce the number of those amongst our laborers who take no precautions against "panics," by the influence of education and its concomitant virtues of frugality and forethought. We maintain, moreover, that we are succeeding, and that each succeeding panic, for panics are the epidemics of commerce, will find our workmen better prepared.

A NEW PHASE OF THE MORMON DIFFICULTY.—It will be seen by the highly important dispatches which have been received by the War Department at Washington, that BRIGHAM YOUNG has assumed the powers of an independent sovereign, and formally declared war against the United States. His reasons for this high-handed course, or rather the reasons assigned by the telegraphic reports, are rather contradictory, and will not be accepted by the Government as entirely satisfactory. He makes war on the United States by virtue of his powers as Governor of the Territory of Utah, and the Territorial organic act, and forbids the commander of the United States troops to enter his dominions unless they lay down their arms. On their doing this, he will permit them to remain until Spring, but notifies them that they must then retire. Col. ALEXANDER made a very proper reply to this insolent message of the Mormon Chief, and informed him that he should be governed only by the commands of the President of the United States. This outrageous conduct on the part of the Mormon leader puts him in the position of a rebel to the Government, and must bring his career to a speedy termination. Such infatuation might have been looked for among his ignorant and deluded followers, but it is inconceivable that one who so well knows the greatness of the power he defies should be guilty of such a piece of fanatical arrogance. By his opposition to the authority of the Government he has rendered that embarrassing question, "What shall be done with Utah?" of comparatively easy solution. While the Mormons abstained from any offensive acts against the authority of the United States they were secure in their Territory and likely to perpetuate their horrible delusions, and there appeared to be no way of arresting their growth, or preventing the establishment of an independent State in which polygamy was sanctioned by law, and Christianity was made a mockery. But this last act of BRIGHAM YOUNG's has put him and his wretched followers in a position where there will be no difficulty in bringing them within the reach of a reformatory power.

Practical Charity.

A spectacle was exhibited yesterday morning at the rooms of the Children's Aid Society, which all the philanthropists and economists of the community ought to have seen, and which we now take particular pleasure in bringing before the mind's eye of those who were denied the satisfaction of looking in person upon it.

At that place were assembled about fifty young, neat-looking, intelligent girls, most of them Americans by parentage and birth, all of them residents of New-York, who have heretofore maintained themselves in credit and character among us by their honest and skillful industry. They constituted the first company of emigrants dispatched to the West, under the operation of a plan which was suggested in the TIMES during the first days of the pressure, and which has been efficiently organized and carried out by the Society which we have named. Genuine "victims of the panic," these girls had known what so many of their more fortunate sisters only sympathetically shudder at, when they sigh over the pages of romance, or yield their spirits up in tears to the magic of the poet.

They had seen themselves gradually surrounded by those contracting walls of penury and privation, which, like the dungeon of POE's famous and frightful story, close section by section upon the sufferer, till suffering and life cease together, stifled into an eternal silence. Some of them revealed in the pinched aspect of cheeks that should have blushed with youth and strength, and in the emaciation of hands that had never been weakly idle, the dreadful realities of want upon which none of them dilated in words. Others were turning with resolute courage from an enemy whose advances they did not fear, indeed, but whose assault they knew themselves unequal to resist; and were seeking betimes those opportunities of labor in the Far West, of which they saw no speedy hope of a return in the East. All of them were of a class whose claims upon the consideration and the assistance of their fellow-citizens are altogether honorable and urgent; self-helpful, virtuous, republican damsels, fitted for every station of republican life. Of course they do not quit us in the capacity of paupers. Many of them have saved enough from their past earnings to pay their way westward under the protection of the Society—while those of them who are obliged to ask immediate aid, have accepted that aid as a loan hypothecated upon the wages to be earned by them in their new homes.

Just these persons, and such as these, it is that we can most happily and prosperously aid—for they ask only to be helped to help themselves. And while it is but just that the West which needs their labor should contribute to secure it, and simply fair that the Western farmers to whose homes these industrious Eastern maidens are to lend a new grace, and a new comfort, should come forward more handsomely than they as yet have done to coöperate in the good work of transportation—it is right that those of our own people who wish to be really useful in these times of public distress should understand how excellent a field is here opened to their liberality, and how sure the return of good will be that may be expected from every dollar therein expended.

The labor of skillful mechanics will always sooner recover its position and reëstablish its relations with the community than the industries to which the female poor are confined, and although the demands upon our resources of relief are very various and should none of them be disregarded, still this particular channel of charity should receive a particular attention.

It is one of the greatest calamities of a national disaster that the inexperienced charity of the land is suddenly called into activity. With an infinite disposition to be useful, those who have little considered the laws of our social life are exposed to do much mischief in doing a little good, and, therefore, it is that in this crisis we desire to concentrate public attention upon those practical arrangements which will aid the present without cumbering the future. We wish to mitigate poverty without educating pauperism, and there is no such wholesome mitigation of poverty as the multiplication of employments.

Some of our ladies, it is said, moved to their hearts by the prospects of the poor, have resolved to revive the almsgivings of mediæval Europe, and to feed the poor at their own gates. We hear of Mrs. So-and-so, who proposes to entertain forty-four persons twice a week in her hall—and of Mrs. So-and-so, who intends to distribute, on alternate days, clothing and food to such as may need. These purposes are honorable to those who have conceived them. But it may be doubted, we think, whether they will be equally beneficial, if carried out, to those to whom they will be dispensed. For the New-York of the Nineteenth Century is not a mediæval province—nor is the "palatial" Fifth-avenue really a "street of castles." The Puseyism of philanthropy is a danger to be guarded against; and the sight of a hundred homes founded in the far prairies of Iowa and Minnesota by the resolute economy and energy of independent men and women, assisted to make for themselves a new future, is more to be desired by the patriot and the Christian than the vision of a hundred Lady Bountifuls, surrounded by the faces of dependent and confiding families in New-York.

DOCTRINAL.—The Washington *Union* has preserved the most guarded silence concerning affairs in Kansas for the last fortnight. Its last number, however, has a very long article designed to show that "the emancipation of the slaves of the Northern States was a great outrage," perpetrated by the majority, in depriving the minority of their property without their consent. It utterly denies that "a majority, however great, has a right to deprive a minority, however small, of their property, either by open force or coercive legislation.'

DEATH FROM APOPLEXY.—An inquest was held, Monday, at No. 118 West Twenty-Seventh-street, on the body of Robert Nichol, a man aged 64, who died on Saturday from apoplexy, while on a a visit at No. 151 West Twenty-sixth-street. A verdict was rendered of "death from apoplexy." The deceased was formerly a heavy boot and shoe dealer in Bleecker-street.

TRADE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND.—The accounts of the British Board of Trade for the month of September show an increase of both imports and exports, as compared with the corresponding period of last year; but the rate of increase is lower than the latter showed in comparison with 1855, as then the increase was about a million on the month, and £15,000,000 on the nine months, and now it is about £800,000 on the month, and £11,000,000 on the nine months. The imports of Cotton still continue below the amounts of last year, being 43[illegible],718 cwts. against 553,050 cwts.; while the portion which was of United States growth was only 156,699 cwts., against 345,382 cwts. The supply from Egypt was less than half the imports of the same month of last year, and the quantities from Brazil, and all other cotton-growing countries, except India, showed a falling off. The supply of Indian cotton increased from 164,230 cwts. to 249,012 cwts. The imports of wheat exhibit a considerable decline, while every other grain shows a very large increase. The wheat from the United States was only 16,642 qrs. against 219,659 qrs. in the corresponding period of last year, and the flour only 11,882 cwts., against 333,096 cwts. Cotton and corn are the only commodities of which the accounts enable the produce of the United States to be discriminated from that of other countries; but ashes, rice, and tobacco, are among the articles which have increased, whilst salt pork, butter, and cheese have fallen off. The exports to the United States declined during the month very considerably, the declared value of the enumerated articles showing a difference of £141,398 in favor of this time last year. It will be seen from the following table that every article, except wrought iron, steel, copper sheets, tin plates, stationery, and worsted stuffs, was exported in quantities far below the exportations on United States account in the same month of 1856.

	Sept., 1856.	Sept., 1857.
Beer and Ale	£14,311	£7,720
Coals and Culm	17,964	12,451
Cotton Goods	172,160	155,976
Earthenware and Porcelain	45,052	43,594
Haberdashery and Millinery	114,915	79,046
Hardware and Cutlery	110,906	89,866
Linen Goods	166,124	118,269
Metals—Pig Iron	24,218	8,007
Bar and Rod Iron	166,176	155,583
Cast Iron	1,918	1,414
Wrought Iron	35,219	65,707
Steel	38,009	42,079
Copper Sheets	5,056	[illegible]
Lead	3,570	[illegible]
Tin Plates	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oil, seed	14,044	[illegible]
Salt	[illegible]	[illegible]
Silk Goods	24,773	[illegible]
Stationery	5,908	[illegible]
Woolen Goods	148,665	100,314
Worsted Stuffs	33,467	[illegible]
Totals	£1,241,738	[illegible]

The shipping trade shows an increase of the aggregate entries and clearances, and decrease of those under the American flag, proportionate to the export trade. The entries under the stars and stripes were 123, against 138 last year, and the clearances 140, against 177. The arrivals from ports in the United States, under all flags, numbered only 59, against 121 in September, 1856; and the departures only 116, against 180. The Canadian import trade increased, the arrivals being 463, against 415, but the departures were only 60, against 71, though the whole number of clearances with cargoes was greater than the entries. The largest amounts of tonnage entered inwards were from Canada and Russia, and of that which cleared outwards to France and the United States. The predominant flag, however, next to the British, was the American.

Wallack's Theatre.

A new comedy in three acts, by Messrs. F. E. GOODRICH and F. L. WARDEN, called "Romance after Marriage, or the Maiden Wife," was produced here last night. The same authors will be favorably remembered for a more lengthy effort at Mr. BURTON's theatre last season, and we are happy to state at the outset, that this new work justifies the favorable estimate we then formed of their capacity. There exists happily a demand, and even a necessity for a home-made drama. The recent importations from Europe have entailed heavy losses on various managements, and in a literary point of view have amounted to nothing at all. The supply obviously must come from some other source. Managers recognize this fact, and it is the critic's pleasant duty to give the word of welcome to every deserving producer who seems calculated to dissipate this dramatic vacuum. Messrs. GOODRICH and WARDEN bring vigorous, impulsive youth to the task, and appear to be gifted with an average amount of elasticity, and something more of what the ladies call "wickedness." They are free, however, from taint of slang—the epidemic of which so many budding dramatists perish, and can be high in spirits without being low in language. In two works of decided pretension, they have maintained these points; and saying so much we may tritely add that it is now the duty of the public to watch their productions with consideration, and bestow on them that amount of applause which may justify Messrs. GOODRICH and WARDEN in continuing a career of useful and entertaining literary handicraft.

With an amount of honesty which appeals at once to the head and the heart, Messrs. GOODRICH and WARDEN describe this little comedy as "a dramatic developement of a situation furnished by the epistolary romance of *La clef d'Or.*" Concerning the source of modern plays it is well not to say too much and this is saying enough. It is legitimate to take any story and "develop" it. And whether the source is acknowledged or not, the public cares not one rush. In the present instance an idea has been happily seized and elaborated with a skill which entitles it to all the consideration of originality—if originality have any consideration, which is doubtful. And the idea is a pretty one; a young wife palpitating with happiness at her now consummated nuptials, overhears a private confession of her husband that he has married because it is respectable to marry; because certain estates adjoin, and because a man must settle down some time or other. Indignant at a sacrifice thus coldly flung on the altar, she makes this average husband a steward of her property, but not a partner of her affections. At first the blow does not trouble him, but as days and the necessities of the plot progress, he awakes to the romance of his situation, and finds in the end that he is ridiculously in love with his own wife. The *dénouément* is usual, but the way it is brought about is new to us. The hero writes letters to his brother from the day of his marriage, and these are returned to the wife. She is in this way exactly posted in the progress of her husband's reform, and at the right moment, (a moment of male jealousy, of course,) lays the letters at his feet, stitched into a respectable manuscript, and lettered "Romance after Marriage; or, the Maiden Wife."

In the underplot we have an eccentric courtship carried on by the sister of the heroine, who insists that marriage is a horrible invention, and a spruce cavalier who believes that every woman is a species of calamitous man-trap. A cousin, and therefore a disappointed lover, is also introduced; a stout gentleman, who places implicit confidence in the fascinating qualities of hair, and therefore changes the color af his wig at every interview with the adored deceiver.

Of sentiment, as such, there is but little in this play. From the opening scene there is necessarily an artificial restraint, and to the end it is preserved. Every one knows, however, that there is purpose and humanity in what takes place. The dialogue flows easily and is not muddied by futile efforts at witticism—which are always out of place in a truly acting play. It is at all times clear and elegant, evidencing skill and refinement. The situations are not strong, but as every one knows from the commencement what will be the ultimate issue, the opportunity for strength in this department is denied to the authors. In a piece of three acts there is not much space for characterization,—for the delineation of individualities. All that can be attempted is an effective contrast of players. This is done, briefly and well. The comedy, as a whole, is a cleay, well-written, neatly put together work, and as such eminently deserves the success it obtained.

The cast last evening was strong even for this house, and had the additional recommendation of introducing a new actress to its patrons. If we are not mistaken, Miss SARAH STEVENS, the lady referred to, made her *début* in "Speculation" at Burton's Theatre, and we availed ourselves of the opportunity of commending much naturalness, which she then displayed. In the new character prepared for her in the present piece, she has a delightful little child-wife picture, not too powerfully colored, but strongly outlined. Personally, Miss STEVENS has every physical requisite and possesses undoubted mental capacity, but we fancied she mistook the purpose of the emotions in the first and in the second acts. The stern heroics of Miss HERON are not the raptures of a young wife, but Miss STEVENS tended somewhat in this direction, rather than to that simplicity for which she was previously so interesting. In the second act, where there is a certain amount of sternness, Miss STEVENS gave us more than a usual allowance of gayety. These things might be reversed with advantage. In other respects Miss STEVENS was excellent, and will, we are sure, become a very valuable member of the company. Mrs. HOEY as *Griselda* was in every respect admirable, and to her vivacity the authors are indebted for much of their success. Miss GANNON as *Marietta* (a servant-maid) was piquant as usual. The male parts were sustained with equal ability, Mr. BLAKE in his wiggy part being especially funny. Mr. LESTER was sprightly, and Messrs. WALCOT and DAVENPORT good. Altogether indeed, the piece was excellently played and admirably put on the stage. At the fall of the curtain the comedy was announced for repetition by Mr. LESTER, and will doubtless enjoy a prosperous run. The authors did not make their appearance.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—VERDI's opera of "Rigoletto" will be repeated to-night, with Mme. LA GRANGE as *Gilda*, and the best members of the Company in the other parts.

To-morrow there will be a second opera *matinée* of an attractive kind.

Sea and Ship News.

WESTERLY GALES.—Several vessels arrived, yesterday, from Europe, all of which report having experienced heavy westerly gales during the passage. The steamship *Glasgow*, from Scotland, brought 117 passengers; the *Hammonia*, from Hamburg, 405; the *Ellen Austin*, from Liverpool, 568—she had four deaths; and the *Charles Cooper*, from Antwerp, 270. The *Ellen Austin* passed, on the 10th, part of the burnt spars and bales of cotton of the ship *Hewadji*, already reported burned at sea on the 3d. The *Charles Cooper* passed the ship *Dreadnought*, hence for Liverpool, on the 4th inst.

The ship *Jeremiah Thompson*, being once more afloat, the five steam pumps were, yesterday, removed from on board, and some progress was made in discharging her cargo of cotton, flour and wheat. The whole will be sold for account of whom it may concern. The wheat will, probably, be converted into starch and lager bier.

KEY WEST.

Advices from Key West are to the 10th of November. The wrecking vessels have been doing a poor business of late, owing to the comparative scarcity of wrecks. Few have occurred since July. The brig *Darien*, LEAVITT, from Boston to Mobile, was taken [illegible] Dry Rocks on the 3d inst., after being ashore eight hours, and received trifling injury. The wreckers had $1,800 awarded them for salvage.

The coast survey schooner *Phœnix* from New-Orleans for Baltimore, was run ashore on the Vaccas Keys on the 4th, being in a leaky condition, and is a total loss. Materials saved.

The schooner *Carcadama*, from Attakapas for Plymouth, with oak timber, was ashore on Tortugas on the 30th ult., but got off without injury and proceeded.

The schooner *Francis Burritt*, HARDEY, from New-York for Attakapas, arrived on the 5th inst., with loss of foresail, &c. Repaired, and sailed on the 7th.

The brig *Mianus De Bow*, from Jamaica for New-York, put in on the 8th for provisions and water, and sailed 10th for New-York. All well.

The ship *Joziah L. Hale*, from Newburyport for New-Orleans, passed Gardner Key the 4th inst.

The bark *Angelina*, BREWER, from New-York for Mobile, passed the city on 31st ult.

The American ship *Forest State*, POLISTER, from Portland for Havana, totally lost on Moselle Shoal, Bahamas, Oct. 18.

The American ship *Ossipee*, from Portland, was ashore on the 25th October, on Princess Reef, Bahamas. Fate not ascertained.

Fourteen of the crew and passengers of the British ship *Kossuth*, lost Oct. 8, on Walker's Reef, Bahamas, arrived at this place 3d inst., and will leave for New-Orleans the 12th. The *K.* was from New-York, for New-Orleans.

THE SEA VOYAGE IN A BOAT.—Capt. WEBB, the man who went to Liverpool last Summer in a yacht of twelve tons, has returned, leaving behind him the cockle shell in which he crossed the ocean. One man was lost overboard on the second day out, and the remainder of the passage was made with his only surviving companion, who acted as his mate, cook and crew. Captain WEBB, who hails from Stamford, Conn., proposes to tell the story of his singular voyage to such audiences as wish to hear him.

SUBMARINE RAILWAY EXPLORATION IN MAILLEFERT'S ÆROSTATIC TUBULAR DIVING-BELL.—The exploration of the two tracks of ways, of the Submarine Railroad, at Hunter's Point, was made on Monday, in MAILLEFERT's new bell, with entire success. The object of the exploration was to ascertain whether the two large iron sheaves, placed upon the track two months ago, were in working order. To ascertain this, the Ærostatic Tubular Diving-Bell was floated over the sheaves, in eighteen feet water, and lowered by allowing the air to escape from the outer shell. The experiment was witnessed by a number of engineers and divers, with great interest. As soon as the bell had been lowered, the men entered it by the tube, the upper portion of which remained above the surface, and proceeded with their work. When they came up, they said the light admitted through the tube enabled them to see clearly what was below, and to do their work. What surprised those on shore most was their announcement of the fact that they heard what was said on shore, 150 feet distant. The divers remained below five hours, when they came out to dine, and then returned and remained five hours longer, cutting and boring timbers. Having finished their work, they came up again, and spoke in high terms of the success of the experiment. While in it, the operator has at all times an opening, through valved man-holes in the tube, to above the surface, to which he can get out without external assistance, or without requiring to move the bell. The area of the bell used is 33 feet at the bottom, which affords sufficient working space for four men at a time.

ARREST FOR BEING IMPLICATED IN THE SLAVE-TRADE.—Pending the trial of the case of the bark *Panchita* on the 11th inst., charged with being engaged in the slave-trade, a witness was put upon the stand by the owners to prove that from the nature of the cargo found on board of her, and the place where she was seized by the British authorities, there was no occasion for suspecting her of being engaged in the slave-trade. The perfect knowledge which this person seemed to possess of the localities upon the coast of Africa, and the requirements for a slave voyage, led the District-Attorney to suspect that he knew more of the details of the above trade than he ought to, and accordingly questioned him pretty closely.

The witness gave his name as Captain THOMAS, and said that he sailed from New-York for the coast of Africa in the brig *Onward*, as sailing master, Nov. 23, 1856; that the vessel was owned by a certain J. M. LAFITTE, who went in the vessel as supercargo; that he, THOMAS, left the brig on the coast, another person taking charge; and that she did not return to New-York. While this Captain was being examined, a boy who had been left on the coast of Africa from on board this same brig, having found his way home, sought out the District-Attorney to ascertain if he could not obtain redress from the owners of the vessel for having been illegally left in a foreign port. Upon entering the room, he immediately exclaimed, pointing to Captain THOMAS—"There he is now." "There is who?" asked Mr. MCKEON. "That is the Captain who left me in Africa," said the boy. Further inquiry of the lad satisfied the District-Attorney that it was his duty to arrest THOMAS, and on Saturday a warrant was issued for that purpose; he was arrested, and required to find bail in $2,000 for his appearance for trial.

PHYSICAL AND METEOROLOGICAL.—A new Comet, a faint telescopic apparition, was discovered at Cambridge (Mass.) Observatory on the evening of the 11th. Its place was near *Theta Draconis*. The discoverer was Mr. HORACE P. TUTTLE, Assistant at the Observatory. This is the sixth Comet found this year, and the thirteenth observed first at Cambridge. The good people of Marblehead, Mass., are puzzling themselves over a meteoric stone, weighing six or eight hundred pounds, which they have found lately on River-Head Beach. It is supposed to have fallen in May. It is a solid mass, ten feet in diameter, non-electric, but sulphureous. The under surface is porous.

New-York Historical Society.

ANNIVERSARY ADDRESS BY DR. J. W. FRANCIS.

The fifty-third anniversary celebration of the New-York Historical Society occurred last night in the Society's new building, corner of Eleventh-street and Second-avenue. The lecture was delivered by Dr. J. W. FRANCIS, who kept the audience enchained for an unparalleled period by his narrative of personal experiences of the men and the growth of New-York City. The assemblage was so large as to fill not only the seats, but to crowd the aisles and by-corners.

The business of the evening was announced by the President, Hon. LUTHER BRADISH.

Rev. Dr. BETHUNE offered prayer.

Dr. FRANCIS, the lecturer, began by contrasting the different circumstances under which the present and the first anniversaries of the society were celebrated. At the first the city contained but 50,000 inhabitants; now it numbered 750,000. At the first the city was limited to the locality below the New-York City Hospital, and the Mercantile Library, the Astor Library and the buildings in the new Central Park of the City were at that time occupied by Dutch farms, where were cultivated the sweet marjoram, the current, the thyme and the gooseberry. He detailed many interesting facts associated with the earlier history of the older residences of the City, and referred to the old Stuyvesant Pear Tree at the corner of Third-avenue and Twenty-third-street, as the oldest living thing in existence since the reign of the Dutch dynasty. In speaking of the early scientific tendencies of New-York, he stated the fact that St. John's Park contains a greater variety of trees than any other equal space on the habitable globe. After expressing his regret at his inability to allude to the history of the drama in New-York for one hundred years, and to that mos enchanting and most entertaining of all subjects to him, the Italian opera, he diverged to his reminiscences of Columbia College, which formed one of the most interesting branches of his address.

In relating his memories of the clerical fraternity, he alluded to Dr. COULTER, to PILLMORE, sent out here by JOHN WESLEY, to Mr. ASBURY, and to THOS. COKE, the first Methodist Bishop of America, consecrated by WESLEY himself, in 1784. He devoted a considerable portion of his address to the moral and intellectual characteristics of JOHN M. MASON, who declared that to be poor in this world and to be damned in the next was to be miserable indeed. In medical biography the lecturer was, of course, exceedingly interesting. He alluded at much length to the labors of PINTARD, and gave many personal recollections of that quaintly mannered and most able man, MITCHELL. Of WILLIAMSON and ROMEYN he spoke at some length and with high praise. Thence he proceeded to speak of the origin and growth of Democratic principles in New-York from the year 1789, when he first drew breath, until, by the example of France, the people broke out into [illegible] rebellion against Great Britain. He gave some [illegible] to the early street-preachers, foremost [illegible] whom he ranked LORENZO DOW, whom he de[illegible] as an edition on brown paper with battered [illegible] and who had genius to con[illegible] for every occasion. Of Dow, he [illegible] anecdote that when once asked what was [illegible] (Dow being a Methodist,) the answer was,

"You can and you can't,
You will and you won'
You'll be damned if you do,
You'll be damned if you don't."

He spoke of the first appearance of WM. ELLERY [illegible] this City, which signalized the origin of [illegible] and declined reference in detail to [illegible] as a subject too large for cursory notice. As to the literary progress of New-York, he said that we might look on with admiration at the achievement already wrought, rather than cherish any despondency for the future; and he was satisfied that as our population had increased, so had books, knowledge, and the great materials for the history of the mind. He concluded by asserting that all history was sacred, inasmuch as it exhibited the ways of Providence, and declared as the result of all his experience that the tree of knowledge is not the tree of life.

With personal compliments to the President and the other officers of the Society, he resumed his seat, amid warm and prolonged applause.

Rev. Dr. HAWKS moved the thanks of the Society to Dr. FRANCIS, whose sixty-eighth birthday, he said, occurred to-day, and who showed, however the snow of many Winters was apparent on his head, that the frost had not reached his intellect nor the ice touched his heart. [Applause.]

President KING, of Columbia College, seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

The report of the Executive Committee on Nominations was presented by Mr. SCHELL, and, on motion, adopted, *nem. con.*

After the announcement by the President of the delivery of a series of lectures for the benefit of the contingent fund, Rev. Dr. DEWITT delivered the benediction, and the Society adjourned.

Board of Governors.

The Board of Governors of the Almshouse, met at the Rotunda on Tuesday. C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Esq., in the Chair.

Appropriations were made to enable the children of Randall's Island to enjoy themselves on Thanksgiving day.

The subject of building a separate female Penitentiary was referred.

THE STARVING POOR.

A resolution was brought in by the President for the Committee on Supplies and Finance to report without delay on the propriety of making application for an additional sum of $50,000, for the relief of out-door poor during the coming Winter, and that no part of it shall be drawn from the City Treasury unless specially required for this object.

The resolution was adopted, and referred to the Committee on Supplies to report.

That resolution is thus worded:

Whereas, In the estimate of appropriation for the Almshouse Department for the year 1858, the amount required for donations of money to out-door poor is stated to be $30,500; and,

Whereas, The applications for temporary relief have already increased to an unprecedented extent, and which will further increase as the severe weather approaches and the inability of the working classes to obtain employment; and,

Whereas, By granting said temporary relief it will prevent many from seeking relief in our institutions, which, under present circumstances, will be full to their utmost capacity; therefore,

Resolved, That it be referred to the Committees on Supplies and Finance, to report without delay, whether it would not be better to apply for an extra appropriation of $50,000, to be applied solely to the purposes of affording temporary relief to those who are in destitute circumstances and unable to obtain employment, or are otherwise incapable of gaining a livelihood during the coming Winter, and that no greater amount of said $50,000 be drawn from the City Treasury than will be sufficient to meet this specific object.

Governor SMITH thought this resolution looked a little like "buncombe," in view of the approaching election.

Governor OLIVER expressed himself favorable to the action of the President in this matter.

The Board then adjourned.

The following is the usual weekly report:

Number remaining week ending Nov. 14, 1857:

At Bellevue Hospital		807
Lunatic Asylum		630
Almshouse		1,388
Penitentiary		657
Penitentiary Hospital from Penitentiary		1
Penitentiary Hospital from Workhouse		376
Penitentiary Hospital from Almshouse		41
Workhouse		990
Randall's Island		1,105
Randall's Island Hospital		268
City Prison		387
Second District Prison		10
Third District Prison		14
Colored Home		240
Colored Orphan Asylum		180
Children at nurse		199
City Cemetery, Ward's Island		19
Total		7,312
Decrease		34
Number remaining Nov. 7		7,346
Admitted		1,649
Total		8,995
Died	27	
Discharged	1,555	
Sent to Penitentiary	98	
Sent to State Prison	3	1,683
Total		7,312
Number remaining Nov. 15, 1856		5,921
Increase		1,391

The Republicans and Gov. Walker.

From the New-York Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 14.

When the question of WALKER'S confirmation as Governor of Kansas comes before the Senate, it is probable that the determination of the question may depend upon the Republican Senators. Already speculation is rife as to the course they are likely to pursue. It is conjectured, on the one hand, that they will leave the contending factions of the Democracy to fight out the quarrel among themselves; and on the other, that they will throw their votes against WALKER. The argument in favor of the latter course is, that it will embarrass the Administration and tend to widen the already serious breach in the "Democratic" ranks. That the rejection of Governor WALKER would have this effect is certain, but it is equally certain that it must be his rejection by "Democratic" and not by Republican votes. *The Republican Senators cannot oppose his confirmation without placing themselves in a factious attitude.* An opposition for reasonable cause would be justified by the country, but not an opposition which had no other motive than to harrass the Administration. If the ultra South faction carry out in Congress their present threats, they will give the Administration any desirable quantity of trouble. It is my impression, however, that they will back out, or at any rate when they come to show their hands find themselves too weak to secure WALKER'S rejection.

☞ We are indebted to ADAMS' Express for St. Louis papers, one day in advance of the mail.

Destructive Fire at Lockport—$150,000 Worth of Property Destroyed.

From the Lockport Advertiser, Extra, Wednesday.

About 9 o'clock last evening an alarm of fire was sounded by the "lock hands," and in a short time the firemen were laboring industriously upon a fire which was raging in DRAPER'S flouring mill in the ravine. The headway which the fire had attained upon the arrival of the firemen was greater than they could subdue, and it spread to the warehouse attached to SPAULDING'S mill, on the west, to PIERCE'S lime mill, on the south, and to SHULER'S warehouse, on the north. The fire was for a long time confined to DRAPER'S mill, but the wooden extension to SPAULDING'S mill, which was within a few feet of it, soon caught, and then the flames spread with great velocity all around.

The fire was supposed to be the work of an incendiary, as no fire had been in the building since Saturday noon.

In the mill owned by BENJAMIN DRAPER, and occupied by JOHN DRAPER, the fire originated, and it was entirely consumed, together with about 3,000 bushels of wheat, which he had just got in. His loss is about $20,000; insured $5,000.

The next warehouse which caught was SPAULDING'S warehouse and mill, owned by WOLFE & Co., of New-York, and was entirely destroyed. The building was insured for $25,000, and there was an insurance of $20,000 on the contents. The furniture in the mill was owned by Mr. SPAULDING, and is a total loss, as but little was saved; loss about $65,000.

We learn that besides the flour in SPAULDING'S Mill there were 15,000 bushels of wheat.

The water Lime Mill was owned by L. A. SPAULDING, but was occupied by SETH PIERCE. It was filled with water lime. Loss and insurance not ascertained.

SHULER'S Warehouse was luckily entirely empty, the grain having been shipped from it a few days ago. It was owned by J. D. SHULER. Loss $5,000. Insurance $3,000.

A dwelling or two near to the warehouse at the foot of the locks, owned by JAS. SLOAN of Black Rock were also destroyed. They were of little value. Loss probably $800 or $1,000. A barn was also burnt belonging to J. D. SHULER, together with other small buildings of little value.

A large amount of flour and grain was destroyed, and after the removal of some of it out of the warehouses, it caught fire and was destroyed. A large quantity of flour was thrown into the canal and the barrels floated down the canal. The firemen were well supplied with water, but the situation of the ground is such that they could not work to advantage. They exerted themselves nobly and stuck to their labors for hours under the sweltering heat of a continuous blaze.

An accident occurred of a serious character to three men. A ladder had been placed against the wall of SPAULDING'S Mill and the hose had been run the length of it, but it was ordered down, and while BRUCE OLIVER was above the third story of the mill on the ladder, WM. STEVENSON the next below him, the ladder broke and precipitated the occupants to the ground. OLIVER had his arm and nose broken, and received a severe cut on the face. WM. STEVENSON had an arm broken, and I. G. ATWOOD was injured in the back.

Besides the buildings here enumerated as burnt, others caught fire and were extinguished with difficulty. Among others was SPAULDING'S Gang Saw Mill, the insurance on which will cover the damage. The Bucket Boys we learn are entitled to the credit of this achievement.

The sparks from the burning buildings were carried east by the wind and several buildings were set fire, among which were Mr. COMSTOCK'S residence on Elm-street, Mr. WAKEMAN'S residence on Chestnut-street, and Mr. BEVERLEY'S barn corner of Chestnut and Elm streets, but the fire was easily subdued.

The citizens generally labored faithfully to subdue the fire; and the firemen were uncommonly effective in keeping down the fire, and preventing its spreading on to Main-street, of which there were at one time great fears.

A large number of men have been thrown out of employment, some of which we make no doubt will feel the want of their wages on Saturday next; but the great loss has fallen on the owners of the property and the village of Lockport.

Three years ago, on the 2d of November, the largest fire that ever visited Lockport broke out, and SANFORD'S Opera Troupe played the same evening in Ringueberg Hall. It is singular that on their first reappearance in this village, another and the only fire since of consequence should have occurred. They labored lustly last night, and knew their business too.

These are all the particulars we have been able to gather while the fire is raging.

The Georgia Democracy upon Kansas Affairs.

The following resolutions were adopted at a large Democratic meeting held at Milledgeville, Ga.:

Resolved, That we recognize the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the legally and fairly expressed will of a majority of *actual residents*, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a Constitution with or without domestic Slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States.

Be it further Resolved, by this meeting, That the principles and sentiments embodied and set forth in President BUCHANAN'S Inaugural Address, being in conformity with the above and foregoing resolves, meet our cordial approval; and his general Administration thus far, meets our like approval.

Resolved, That the position of Governor WALKER, in his inaugural address, in throwing the weight of his official opinion, founded upon climate, &c., against the Southern side of the question in the Territory, in proclaiming that the Constitution of Kansas should be submitted for ratification, as the only mode of adoption when the "legally and fairly expressed will of the majority of the actual residents" of the Territory, *might* determine upon *another*, and in declaring the class of voters to whom *only* it should be submitted, when the legally and fairly expressed will of a majority of the people *migh* determine *otherwise*, was in plain palpable, and dangerous violation of the principles of the Kansas act, as set forth and embodied in the foregoing resolutions.

Resolved, That in our judgment, from the lights before us, this conduct on the part of Governor WALKER, as well as his late illegal interference with the returns of election in Kansas, require his removal.

Resolved, That whenever a Territory applies for admission as a State into the Union, with a Constitution republican in form, and adopted in pursuance of the requirements of law, Congress has no power to inquire into the matter of such Constitution, nor into the manner of its adoption, farther than to see that it embodies the legally and fairly expressed will of the majority of the people, ascertained in such way as they may have legally determined for themselves, and we regard any interference by Congress, with either the *matter* or the *manner* as above stated, as equally unconstitutional and dangerous to the rights of the States.

Resolved, That we regard a strict and rigid adherence to these principles, without looking to the actual results of their practical operation, as essential to the peace and safety of the Union, as well as the rights of the South, and we look, not only to the Southern Democracy, but to the Northern Democracy, to see to it, that they are firmly maintained and carried out in good faith, in practice as well as theory.

Convention of the Discharged Railroad Runners at Indianapolis.

The Railroads having, in accordance with a resolution of the Cleveland Convention, discharged all runners, the discharged runners of all roads centering at Indianapolis held a Convention in that city on Tuesday week, and resolved on an attempt to break down the combination formed at Cleveland. For this purpose they determined to unite upon certain routes and solicit passengers and freight for them. They resolved to use their influence for the Bellefontaine and New-York Central route to Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, &c.; for the Lawrenceburg route for Cincinnati, Lexington, Baltimore, Washington and all southeastern points; and for the Terre Haute and Indianapolis, and the Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis Roads for St. Louis, Alton and all points in Central and Southern Illinois, and all towns on the Mississippi, as far north as Galena.

All lines other than those for which they work are ignored by them, and while they are not required to tell all the truth about all roads to those seeking information of them, it is understood that they are not to state positive falsehoods in regard to rival routes. The want of all posters at dépôts, of hand bills, runners, agents, &c., they say is seriously felt by the traveling public, and as this new combination will have the field entirely to themselves, they are confident of being able to send the greater portion of the business over the routes they have selected.

KINGS COUNTY TRUANT'S HOME.—Rev. E. J. GERRY has been selected as Principal of this Institution, which will go into operation early in December.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CLOTHING AT REDUCED PRICES,
FOR CASH.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 441 Broadway, between Canal and Grand sts.,

In consideration of the present financial panic, have marked down their splendid stock of MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING from 10 to 25 per cent. for cash.

In the CUSTOM DEPARTMENT they have reduced their English and French fancy cassimere pants to order to $9, worth $11 and $12; velvet and cashmere vests in proportion—FOR CASH.

BOOTS, SHOES AND OVERSHOES.
$50,000 worth of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT RETAIL,
AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.
E. A. BROOKS,
No. 575 Broadway, and
No. 150 Fulton-st.

RICH CARPETING—GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, of this FALL'S IMPORTATION, at a great reduction from recent rates.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office, of No. 2½ Maiden-lane, has removed to No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings, and every approved variety of Bandages skillfully applied. Private application rooms for ladies. A competent female in attendance.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their depôt, by opening an extensive ware and sales room on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry, (and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand and make to order all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks or store doors Jones' patent permutation bank lock, and Crygier's patent letter lock, without key.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and
No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York

WAUPUN, Wis., Aug. 24, 1857.

Mr. LANSING BONNELL, Milwaukie.
Agent for Herring & Co.'s Patent Safes.

DEAR SIR: The Herring Champion Safe that I purchased of you, was in my store at the time it was burned last March. The heat was so great that it melted off the brass plates and knob on the front of the safe. The door was warped so badly from the heat, that I was obliged to cut it open. But I am happy to say to you, the contents of the safe were preserved to my *perfect satisfaction*.

Y. G. SNOW.

MARRIED.

BITTENBENDER—MOON.—In Brooklyn, on Monday evening, Nov. 16, by Rev. Henry Blanchard, SAMUEL T. BITTENBENDER to Miss ESTHER A. MOON, all of Brooklyn.

BELL—MATTHEWS.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Nov. 16, by Rev. J. Kennedy, D. D., JOHN F. BELL to Miss ELIZABETH A. MATTHEWS, adopted daughter of Horace May, M. D.

BRIDGMAN—BENEDICT.—In Rochester, on Thursday, Nov. 12, by Rev. J. Edwards, Rev. C. D. W. BRIDGMAN, A. M., of Morristown, N. J., to Miss LUCETTA C., daughter of O. M. Benedict, Esq., of that city.

MOODY—BRAINE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 17, at the Church of the Ascension, by Rev. G. T. Bedell, D. D., Mr. J. WENTWORTH MOODY, of Yarmouth, N. S., to JANETTE, daughter of the late James H. Braine, Esq., of this City.

STOKES—MILLER.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 5, at Calvary Church, by Rev. Mr. Towell, S. B. MUNN STOKES to Miss FANNIE V., daughter of Geo. P. Miller, Esq., both of this City.

DIED.

BROWN.—In this City, on 3d day (Tuesday) morning, GIDEON BROWN, in the 64th year of his age.

His friends and the friends of the family, are invited to attend his funeral, from the Friends' Meeting-house, corner of Hester and Elizabeth sts., this (4th day) morning, at 10½ o'clock.

COOK.—In this City, on Monday, of dropsy, FRANCES M., wife of John F. Cook, in the 29th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also members of the 5th Company National Guard, are requested to attend the funeral, from the 7th Presbyterian Church, corner of Broome and Ridge sts., at 9 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, the 18th inst.

GASCOIGNE.—In Brooklyn, on Monday evening, Nov. 16, at the residence of his brother, Mr. CHARLES GASCOIGNE, of Mobile, in the 64th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday afternoon, 18th inst., at 2 o'clock, from No. 63 Nassau st., Brooklyn, without further notice.

IRELAND.—In Hoboken, on Tuesday, Nov. 17, CHARLES F. A., infant son of John and Margaret A. Ireland, aged 11 months and 7 days.

The funeral will take place from No. 5 Hudson-place, Hoboken, on Thursday, 19th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

PROUDFIT.—In this City, on Sunday, Nov. 15, Mrs. ANN PROUDFIT, relict of the late Dr. Daniel Proudfit, in the 77th year of her age.

Her friends and relatives, and those of her son, James O. Proudfit, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Friday, 20th inst., at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 291 East Broadway.

RIECKS.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Nov. 16, MATHILDE AUGUSTA, infant daughter of C. W. and Mathilde A. Riecks, aged 1 year 2 months and 26 days.

The relatives, friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of the parents, No. 327 Pearl st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 19, at 10½ o'clock A.M., without further invitation.

ROGERS.—In Jersey City, on Monday, Nov. 16, MARIA ROGERS, wife of Capt. James Rogers aged 65 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, the 19th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from St. Matthew's Church, Sussex st.

SPENCER.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 17, at 7 o'clock A. M., after a protracted illness, Mrs. ELLEN JANE, wife of Wm. Spencer, aged 52 years.

The funeral will take place this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 95 Bridge st., Brooklyn. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Her remains will be interred in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

THOMPSON.—On Tuesday, Nov. 17, HENRIETTA B., wife of Frederick C. Thompson, in the 29th year of her age. Due notice will be given of the funeral.

CARD.
A. & G. A. ARNOUX,
Drapers and Tailors, and Dealers in Gents' Furnishing Goods.

Encouraged by the success which has attended them, by the
GREAT REDUCTION
made in the price of their
FURNISHING GOODS,
would announce to their friends and the public that they are still continuing to sell that description of goods of
FINER QUALITIES
and
REGULAR MAKES
at
LESS PRICES
than any other house in the City, and that they are receiving, from time to time, all the
NOVELTIES
as fast as imported, and everything elegant and suitable for
WEDDING OUTFITS.

In their department as Tailors they have the
BEST TALENT IN THE CITY,
both as cutters and makers, and, during the present depressed season, are not only selling their goods at low prices for their quality, but competing on ordered work with any house in the trade.

BAJOU'S GENTS' KID GLOVES
for 85 cents.
TUBULAR TIES
twice around for $1.
VELVET TIES
$1 50, cost $1 75.
HALF-HOSE
$2 per dozen, English manufacture.

Cartwright & Warner's MERINO UNDER GARMENTS; Coffins' regular make do., for $1 50.

Heavy-ribbed, all wool, Scotch and English SILK SHIRTS, as low as $1 25, purchased at recent auction sales. St. Nicholas Hotel.

LINEN GOODS AT THE GREAT SALE BY ASSIGNEES FOR THE BENEFIT OF CREDITORS,
COMPRISING:
PURE IRISH SHIRTING LINENS, in heavy and light makes,
BARNSLEY SCOTCH AND IRISH SHEETINGS
AND
PILLOW CASINGS.
PURE LINEN DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS,
NAPKINS, DOILIES and TOWELS.
DAMASK and DIAPERS, by the piece or yard. Also 75 dozen SOILED TABLE NAPKINS.

The above are warranted as represented, and comprise some of the best make of Goods ever imported, and will be sold without any regard to original cost, at Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st.

C. G. HOOK, one of the Assignees.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF
ELEGANT GAS FIXTURES, AND CHANDELIERS,
FOR SALE AT LESS THAN
THE COST OF MANUFACTURING.
COLT & WHITTELSEY,
No. 922 Broadway, corner 21st-st.

NOTICE.—THE JOINT SPECIAL COMMITTEE of the Common Council, on the subject of the Worth Monument, respectfully announce to the public that they have selected the 25th day of November, 1857, to inaugurate the completion of the same, and on which occasion the remains of the late Major-General WM J. WORTH will be brought from Greenwood and deposited beneath the monument.

Special invitations have been extended to the President and other distinguished persons to participate in the ceremonies to be observed on the occasion. Also, to the

Governor of the State and State Officers.
Officers of the Corporation.
General Government Officers in this City.
Governor of New-Jersey.
Mayor of Jersey City.
Mayor of Hoboken.
Mayor and Common Council of Brooklyn.
Governor of Pennsylvania.
Mayor of Philadelphia.
Mayors of Albany, Troy and Hudson.
Fire Departments of New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Jersey City and Hoboken, without their apparatus.
The Press.
The Military of New-York, Albany, Troy, Hudson and the adjacent Cities, to be under the supervision of Gen. Sandford.
All the Civic Societies.
The Clergy.
The family of the deceased, "who are to have the choice of the officiating clergy."
The Ex-Members of the Worth Monument Committee.

The civic societies are particularly requested to report to Morgan L. Harris, Chairman of the Committee, on Saturday, 21st instant, at 2 P. M., in room No. 8 City Hall.

Persons desiring to have relics placed in the box to be deposited in the corner-stone of the Monument, can do so by forwarding them to Alderman Blunt, No. 8 City Hall.

There will be a meeting of the Joint Committee on THURSDAY, 19th instant, at 2 P. M., in the Library-Room, No. 12 City Hall.

Due notice of the programme of arrangements will be given.

Alderman MORGAN L. HARRIS,
Alderman WM. WILSON,
Alderman PETER FULLMER,
Alderman WM. COULTER,
Alderman ORISON BLUNT,
Councilman PETER CRAWFORD,
Councilman ALEXR. HEMPHILL,
Councilman GEORGE W. WARNER,
Councilman CHAS. DOTY,
Councilman W. W. JUDSON,
Committee.

$1 FOR 50 CENTS.
500 pair
ELEGANT SIDE-STRIPE CASSIMERE PANTS,
Worth $10;
Selling for $5,
at
EVANS',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

$1 FOR 50 CENTS.
300
RICH VELVET VESTS,
Worth $5;
Selling for $2 50,
at
EVANS',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

$1 FOR 50 CENTS.
200
GOOD WARM OVERCOATS,
Worth $8;
Selling for $3,
at
EVANS',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

$1 FOR 50 CENTS.
300
MOIRE ANTIQUE SILK VESTS,
Worth $3;
Selling for $1 50,
At EVANS',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.,
Between Gold and Cliff sts.

$1 FOR 50 CENTS.
500
BLACK CLOTH VESTS,
Worth $3,
Selling for $1 50,
at
EVANS',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

$1 FOR 50 CENTS.
1,000 pair
BLACK DOESKIN PANTS,
Worth $5 50,
Selling for $2 75
At EVANS',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.,
Between Gold and Cliff sts.

$1 FOR 50 CENTS.
250
BLACK SATIN VESTS,
Worth $3 50,
Selling for $1 75,
AT EVANS',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.,
Between Gold and Cliff sts.

FATHERS! MOTHERS! SISTERS! BROTHERS!
PERUSE THE TALE
OF
ROSA LEE,
BY MRS. MARY J. HOLMES,

One of the most natural, truthful tales ever laid before an appreciative
AMERICAN PUBLIC.
It commences THIS DAY! mark the fact!
IN THE NEW-YORK SUN.
Begin the reading of it at once so as to
LOSE NOT A SINGLE LINE.

Take our word for it you'll miss it sadly if you do not read it.

CAPTURE OF DELHI.

Get FRANK LESLIE'S PAPER, THIS MORNING, with a large and accurate engraving of the storming of Delhi.

WORTHY OF NOTE.
WE WILL OPEN ON TO-MORROW,
THURSDAY, NOV. 19, INST.,

50 Fancy and Gilt French China dinner sets 500 Fancy and Gilt French China tea sets and 1,000 Fancy and Gilt breakfast cups. These goods will be displayed on the floor of our chandelier room, second story, and will be offered at one-half the usual prices.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway, between
Houston and Bleecker sts.

N. B.—Read our list of prices in the Dry Goods column of this paper.

PROVISIONS FOR THE POOR,
AT COST PRICES!
The subscriber has opened a depot at
No. 283 CANAL-ST.,
for the sale of the following articles to the laboring classes, at actual cost prices, for cash only, viz.:
FLOUR AND MEAL OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
BEANS,
PEAS,
RICE,
PEARL BARLEY,
TEA,
SUGAR,
COFFEE,
POTATOES,
DOMESTIC DRIED FRUITS, of all kinds,
and other kinds of provisions of the best quality.
A. M. COFFIN, No. 283 Canal-st.

NOT TO BE SLIGHTED.

It is not often that an establishment like that of the well-known DAILEY & CO. expose the whole of their stock for sale regardless of cost. These strange times, however,
ARE WORKING
marvellous changes in the commercial world, and therefore it is useless to be surprised
AT ANYTHING.
Turn to the Dry Goods column of this paper and read Messrs. D. & CO.'S advertisement.

CAPTURE OF DELHI.

Get FRANK LESLIE'S PAPER, THIS MORNING, with a large and accurate engraving of the storming of Delhi.

DR. BONE, THE ROOT DOCTOR, ON THE SYMPTOMS OF CONSUMPTION.
LETTER NO. 2.
SYMPTOMS OF CONSUMPTION.

This disease may arise from inflammation in the membrane, or external part of the lungs, also from tubercles at the commencing. Symptoms vary with the cause of disease. If it arises from tubercles, it is marked by dry cough, from which nothing is spit up for some time but frothy mucus. With the least bodily motion, breathing becomes hurried, with an oppression of the chest. Patient gradually becomes lean; depression of spirits, loss of appetite. Cough becomes more troublesome, particularly night and morning; in some cases the patient spits quantities of frothy blood, or mucus streaked with blood. Breathing becomes more difficult, weakness increases; the patient begins to feel pain in the chest and in the side when coughing. Often the patient cannot lie easy on one or the other of his sides. Fever is of remittent kind, generally twice per day. Patient is very sensible to change of air; complains of being cold. Urine high-colored, bowels costive. In more advanced stages, diarrhœa often comes on, sweats break out, which induce great debility. In the last stage of the disease the patient has the appearance of a skeleton; eyes low and hollow, cheeks prominent, nails of livid color, feet affected with dropsical swellings, mind confident and full of hope. A few days before death, the extremities become cold. Throat generally sore, bowels loose. All the above symptoms from various morbid affections of the system.

DR L. H. BONE, son and successor to old Dr. Christian Bone, office No. 284 Grand, near Eldridge-st., New-York City.

Tubercles in to-morrow's edition.

DEMOCRATS!

Can you afford to reëlect Fernando Wood for Mayor? Does he act towards our party (to which he claims to belong) as a Democrat or an autocrat?

IS HE AN HONEST MAN?

PHELAN'S
IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES.

Patented Feb. 19, 1856. Salesrooms, Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway. Manufactory, No. 53 Ann-st., New-York.

RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, MILLINERY and Head-Dress Goods, Wholesale and Retail, at the New Ribbon Store, No. 154 Bowery, three doors above Broome-st. LEWIS P. TIBBALS.

TREES AND PLANTS.—B. M. WATSON. OLD Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass., 12 hours from New-York City, will send his full descriptive priced catalogue of trees and plants for Fall planting to any address. Carriage of all packages paid to New-York or Boston.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

IMPORTANT
TO CASH BUYERS.
A large and well-selected stock of
BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS,
NEW GOODS! FRESH AND DESIRABLE!
ALSO, MEN'S AND WOMEN'S BUFFALO AND CALF HAIR LINED OVERSHOES
FOR CASH.
At MILLER, POWERS & HEDGES',
No. 53 Murray-st., (up stairs.)

They respectfully invite buyers to call and examine their stock, which they are now selling, at wholesale, at greatly-reduced prices.

DRY GOODS.

361 BROADWAY.
GREAT LIQUIDATION SALE OF
BULPIN'S ENTIRE STOCK.
1,000 rich Stella shawls at $4 50.
800 rich plush borders at $5 50.
500 very rich plush borders at $8 50.
Great bargains this week.
The entire stock must positively be sold.

361 BROADWAY.
BULPIN'S STOCK OF MATERIALS.
Now selling off by the yard or piece.
Including
Black and colored beaver cloths,
Velvets and silks,
Real guipure laces,
Fringes and trimmings.
ALL MUST POSITIVELY BE SOLD,
Totally regardless of cost.

361 BROADWAY.
BULPIN'S ENTIRE STOCK NOW SELLING OFF.
Great liquidation sale
OF CLOAKS, SHAWLS AND FURS.
One hundred thousand dollars of cloaks,
Fifty thousand dollars of shawls,
Fifty thousand dollars of furs,
ALL AT 40 PER CENT. BELOW COST.
TREMENDOUS BARGAINS.
The entire stock must positively be sold.

LADIES WHO CAN BE TEMPTED
By Fashionable Goods.
At prices under cost,
Will find both in every department, for the morning and evening promenade, and traveling toilet, at
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

LADIES AND CHILDREN'S HOSIERY,
HOSE and HALF-HOSE, GLOVES,
WOOLEN SACKS, HOODS, and every
Other article in the line at tempting bargains.
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.

In consequence of the great financial crisis, ARNOLD, CONSTABLE, have determined to make still
FURTHER SACRIFICES.
The whole of their
RICH AND VALUABLE STOCK
will be offered
On MONDAY, Nov. 16,
AT
RETAIL, FOR CASH.

SILK ROBES..........at $12, reduced from $18
SILK ROBES..........at $16, reduced from $27
SILK ROBES..........at $20, reduced from $35
VELVET FLOUNCED ROBES..at $30, reduced from $50
VELVET FLOUNCED ROBES...at $40 reduced from $65
VELVET FLOUNCED ROBES..at $50, reduced from $85
VELVET FLOUNCED ROBES, at $60@$75, reduced from $125.
VELVET ROBES A QUILLE...at $30, reduced from $45
VELVET ROBES A QUILLE...at $35, reduced from $55
VELVET ROBES A QUILLE...at $50, reduced from $75
DRESS SILKS, of every description, at unprecedentedly low prices.
FINE SAXONY PLAIDS at 25 cents, new and desirable patterns.
ENGLISH PRINTED DE LAINES, best quality, 12½ cents.
FRENCH PRINTED DE LAINES, best quality, 25 cents
CHINTZ PRINTED DE LAINES, 40 cents, reduced from 60 cents.
CHINTZ PRINTED DE LAINES, super, 50 cents, reduced from 85 cents.
VALENCIAS, Silk and Wool..50 cts., reduced from $1 25
VALENCIAS, Silk and Wool..75 cts., reduced from $1 75
MOUSSELINE DE RUSSE..60 cents, reduced from $1 25
FRENCH PLAID POPLINS 60 cents, reduced from $1 00
FRENCH CALICOES, yard wide, 12½ cents, reduced from 25 cents.
CHINTZ CALICOES, yard wide, 20 cents, reduced from 30 cents.

ALSO,
FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
LACES,
RIBBONS,
HOSIERY,
SHAWLS,
MOURNING GOODS,
LINENS,
TOWELING,
FLANNELS,
BLANKETS,
COUNTERPANES,
WHITE GOODS,
And every description of
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS
AT
UNHEARD-OF PRICES.
REDUCTION REAL.
ARTICLES WARRANTED.
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

475 BROADWAY.
GREAT SALE OF FINE FURS,
REGARDLESS OF COST.
HUDSON'S BAY SABLES,
Some of the richest and darkest in the United States,
MINKS IN ALL QUALITIES AND SHAPES.
We have some Minks of
EXTRAORDINARY QUALITY.
ROYAL ERMINE and every other discription of fur for ladies and children.
Our furs are all genuine, manufactured under our own supervision, and guaranteed.
Purchasers will be satisfied with both goods and price.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

473 BROADWAY. 473
SILKS AND SILK ROBES
AT A DREADFUL SACRIFICE,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.
100 pieces COLORED ENGLISH SATINS at $1 50 per y'd,
Cheap at $3 per yard.
ROBES at $14; former price, $25.
BAYADERE SILKS, 5s. per yard; worth $1.
Also, a small invoice of LIGHT CHINE SILKS,
FOR EVENING DRESSES, VERY RICH,
Only $1 50 per yard.

COLLARS, COLLARS, COLLARS, COLLARS.
We will offer, on Monday,
1,800 Embroidered Cambric Collars at $1 25 each,
Usually sold at $3.
5,000 Maltese Lace Collars at 62½c., 75c., and $1 each,
Usuall sold at $2.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

EMBROIDERIES AT A SACRIFICE.
Our entire stock of
EMBROIDERIES, LACES,
LACE VEILS AND HANDKERCHIEFS,
Selling off below cost of importation.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

SURPRISING REDUCTION IN CLOAKS,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.
Heavy ribbed gray circulars, only $8.
Heavy ribbed gray sleeve cloaks, only $10.
Black velvet cloaks at great reduction.
Also, a small invoice of colored velvet.
Mantillas and cloaks from $8 to $15.

6-4 VALENCIA PLAIDS ONLY 5S. 6D. PER YARD.
BEEKMAN AND COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway,
Will open this morning another case
Of those beautiful 6-4 Plaid Valencias
At 5s. 6d. per yard.

GREAT BARGAINS IN BLANKETS.
Super 10-4 Whitney Blankets, only $3 per pair.
Also, splendid quality 11-4, for $5, worth $7 per pair.
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

100 GRAY CLOTH CLOAKS, AT $2.
300 gray cloth cloaks, at 3 dollars.
2,000 gray cloth cloaks, at 5 dollars.
400 black beaver cloth circulars at 8 dollars.
500 black beaver cloth circulars, very fine, at $12
GREAT LIQUIDATION SALE,
All this week,
At BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

VAST REDUCTION.
In the prices of Boys' Clothing.
Blouses, Raglans, Sacks, &c.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will open on MONDAY, Nov. 16, a splendid assortment of RIBBONS, at 25 cents per yard, new styles and of superior quality. Canal-st., corner of Mercer-st.

MUSLIN AND LACE CURTAINS.
A large and splendid assortment, in new designs, for sale at unprecedentedly low prices.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

YARD-WIDE FRENCH CALICO, 1s. 6d. PER YARD.
Rich Chintz Colors,
Just opened by
BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway.

CLOAKS, CIRCULARS, RAGLANS, &c.!
We are now offering our entire wholesale stock of beaver, cloth and velvet cloaks, circulars, raglans, &c., at retail, for cash, below the cost of manufacture. Also, 6,000 yards ladies' cloths and beavers, at less than the cost of importation. E. S. MILLS & CO., No. 80 and 82 Chambers-st., up stairs, three doors from Broadway.

IMMENSE SACRIFICE.

White French China Soup Tureens, each	$2 25
White French China Vegetable Dishes, with covers	75
White French China Dinner Plates, the dozen	1 50
White French China High Fruit Baskets, each	65
White French China Dinner Sets, 148 pieces	26 00
Gilt-band French China Dinner Sets, 149 pieces	34 00
Fancy-colored and Gilt French China Dinner Sets	45 00
White French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	3 00
Gilt-edged French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	5 55
Fancy and Gilt French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	6 30
Cut-glass Goblets, the dozen	1 35
Engraved Wine Glasses, the dozen	45
Crystal Cut Decanters, Quarts, the pair	2 50
Silver-plated Casters, 6 cut bottles	4 50
Silver-plated Cake Baskets, double-plate	5 00
Silver-plated Tea Sets, 6 pieces	19 50
Silver-plated Coffee Urns	10 00
Silver-plated Tea Kettles	10 00
Silver-plated Table Spoons, the dozen	3 50
Silver-plated Table Forks, the dozen	3 75
Silver-plated Tea Spoons, the dozen	1 25

On TO-MORROW, the 19th inst.,
we will open
50 FANCY DINNER SETS,
and
500 FANCY TEA SETS,
all of which will be offered at one-half the usual price. These goods will be displayed on the floor of our chandelier room, second story.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway,
Between Houston and Bleecker sts.

AMERICAN INDIAN WORK IN EVERY VARIETY.
JAPANESE ARTICLES AND CHINESE GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Indian needleworked muslin dresses, &c.
Pineapple dress goods for promenade and evening wear.
Needleworked pineapple collars, handkerchiefs, dresses, &c.
Oriental goods, fancy bags, &c.
Also, French, English, German and Irish goods.
Fans of every style—latest importation.
N. B.—This extensive stock will be offered at retail at prices regulated by the money pressure. Store open until 8 P. M.
FOUNTAIN'S Indian Store,
No. 653 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

NEW GOODS!!!
FOR CASH BUYERS.
AT WHOLESALE.
LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO.,
Nos. 23 and 25 Park-place,
and
Nos. 20 and 22 Murray-st.,
Are constantly making additions of new, fresh and desirable Goods, to their stock, thus making their magnificent warerooms the most attractive resort in town, for buyers who have the cash to spend. There are hundreds of merchants visiting our city daily who cannot find at their old houses anything but the remnants and fragments of worn-out Goods and are seeking for just such an opportunity to fill out their memorandums as we offer. We, therefore, invite all such to call and examine the
LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK
of
DRY GOODS
IN THE UNION.
All of which will be offered at
ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES
FOR CASH.
SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS,
TICKINGS, FLANNELS,
DE LAINES, PRINTS,
BLACK AND FANCY SILKS, BLANKETS,
MERINOS, ALPACAS,
PARAMATTAS, CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, &c.
HOSIERY,
WHITE GOODS,
YANKEE NOTIONS, &c.

CLOAKS, CIRCULARS AND SHAWLS.—
An immense variety of new styles
Cloth, Plush and Velvet Cloaks and Circulars,
MUCH BELOW USUAL PRICES!
Also, a full assortment of
FASHIONABLE WINTER SHAWLS,
Including Brochés, Plushes, Chenille, Woolen Plaid, &c.,
BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

CHEAP FAMILY LINENS!—LINEN DAMasks, Table Cloths, Napkins, Doilies, Pillowcase Linens, Sheetings, Shirtings, &c., &c., &c.,
REDUCED TO MANUFACTURERS' PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

CARPETINGS AND CURTAIN MATERIALS, Window Shades, Gilt Cornices, Tassels, &c., &c.,
AT REDUCED PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.

FRENCH MERINOS BELOW COST.—[illegible] pieces Colored and Black, of superior finish,
AT 5 SHILLINGS, WORTH $1,
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

FASHIONABLE PARIS DRESS SILKS—
Full and desirable assortment,
RETAILED BELOW WHOLESALE PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LADIES' WINTER DRESS GOODS—Valencias, Poplins, Cashmeres, De Laines, Alpacas, [illegible] Beiges, Paramattas, Plaids, &c.,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

RICH CHINTZ FRENCH PRINTS—
Entirely new patterns, from auction,
YARD WIDE, at 1s. 6d.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

SPECIAL LOT OF RICH SILKS—
Just received from auction.
WILL BE SOLD
AT $2—COST $3 TO IMPORT!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.

VALENCIA AND WOOL PLAIDS!—
All Choice Styles.
MUCH BELOW IMPORTERS' PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

GREAT SALE! OVER A QUARTER OF A MILLION DOLLARS' WORTH OF
WINTER GARMENTS,
FOR MEN AND BOYS,
MUST BE SOLD
AT A GREAT SACRIFICE,
FOR THIRTY DAYS ONLY
AT OAK HALL!
Nos. 84 and 86 Fulton-st.
No Wholesale or Retail House can offer
SUCH GREAT INDUCEMENTS!
COME AND SEE. Open until 9 o'clock P. M. All kinds of money taken. THEO. R. B. DE GROOT.

40 PER CENT. BELOW COST.
GREAT REDUCTION IN
CLOAKS, MANTILLAS AND FURS.
The subscriber is prepared to
CLOSE CUT
His Fall and Winter stock of
CLOAKS, MANTILLAS AND FURS,
At Retail,
FOR CASH,
At 40 per cent. below cost prices.
W. B. MACKENZIE,
Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-st., Brandreth Building.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS
Will open, on Monday the 16th,
Another case of those
Rich Black Bayadere Silks, at $1 and $1 12.
Also,
80 pieces more Emelines, at 3s., regular price 5s.
No. 305 (old No. 60) Canal-st., and No. 47 Howard-st.

DRY GOODS.
ENORMOUS REDUCTION.
CLOAKS, very superior quality, in exclusive styles, 30 per cent. reduction.
SILKS, 12s. to 8s.
SILK ROBES, VELVET FLOUNCES, $75 to $45.
IRISH POPLINS, real, 14s. to 9s.
WOOL PLAIDS, very superior 6s. to 3s. 6d.
VALENCIAS, new styles, 12s to 8s.
Lyons Velvets, Shawls, Real Laces,
Guipure Laces, Valenciennes Laces,
Embroideries, Embroidered Edgings,
and Flouncings,
ALL AT GREAT SACRIFICE.
JAMES A. HEARN,
No. 775 Broadway,
above [illegible]

FURS, FURS, FURS.
HUDSON BAY CO.'S
FUR WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 75 and 77 Maiden-lane.
MARK J. KING
(ESTABLISHED A. D. 1834, FOR WHOLESALING ONLY)
Offers at retail, for cash, his immense stock of
FURS, VALUED AT $400,000,
At a large discount from wholesale prices, for 30 days.
In consequence of the utter stagnation in business, and the impossibility of obtaining money through the ordinary channels, I am compelled to offer my whole stock of FURS, consisting of every article in the Fur line, from the finest Sable to the most common Coney, at a discount of 40 per cent from cost. All goods warranted.

BLANKETS,
FLANNELS.
REDUCTION OF PRICES.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway,
offer their entire stock of the above goods, together with a large assortment of
LINENS,
QUILTS,
DAMASK NAPKINS,
AND CLOTHS,
AT RETAIL, FOR CASH,
AT PRICES LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION,
Also,
CURTAIN MATERIALS,
of every description, and Lace and Muslin Curtains, at equally reduced prices.

DRY GOODS
For Cash or Approved Credit.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers, No. 103 Liberty-st.,
Will close out their Extensive Stock of
FALL GOODS at a great sacrifice, embracing
Magnificent Silk Robes,
and Dress Silks; also, French
Merinos, Valencias, Wool Plaids,
Coburgs, Bombazines, Alpacas, and
Great Variety of Dress Goods.
Linen, Blanket and Domestic
Shawls in great variety.
Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings.

GREAT SACRIFICE OF
CARPETS.
Owing to our heavy importations and the financial pressure, we have concluded to dispose of our STOCK at RETAIL for CASH, WITHOUT REGARD TO COST, consisting of:
MEDALLION WILTONS,
VELVETS AND BRUSSELS,
HEAVY SHEET OIL-CLOTHS, &c.
DOUGHTY & BROTHERS,
No. 341 Broadway,
Opposite the Park.

REMOVAL.
$75,000 STOCK OF CARPETS.
CLEARING-OUT SALE,
AT REDUCED PRICES, FOR CASH.
The subscriber, intending to move in January to his new store now building, (No. 275 Canal and No. 31 Howard, between Broadway and Elm sts.) now offers his entire stock of Carpets, consisting of Velvets, Tapestries, 3-ply and Ingrain Carpets, Oil-cloths, Rugs, Mats, Table and Piano Covers, Rods, Druggets, &c., at greatly reduced prices. Cash buyers are invited to an examination.
GEO. E. L. HYATT,
Nos. 444 and 446 Pearl-st.

FURS—FURS—FURS.
GEO. C. TREADWELL & CO.
Will sell their entire stock at
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT PRICES TO CORRESPOND
With the times.
No. 173 Water-st.

CHEAP GOODS AT W. MATHEWS', NO. 54 Catharine-st.—Cloths, Cassimeres, Silks, Velvets, Merinos, Plaids, Alpacas, &c. Also, domestics from the late sales at auction, at a small advance on cost. Cash buyers will find it to their interest to call.

NOTICE, LADIES.—THE FIRST QUALITY OF Ladies', Misses' and Children's Winter hats and bonnets, of every variety and the latest styles, beautifully trimmed and elegantly finished, will be sold, for cash, below their cost, to close the lot, at Mrs. MULNELLE'S, No. 46 Carmine-st., late at No. 685 Broadway.

HONITON SETS AT $5 AND $6, WORTH from $10 to $15, and an immense stock of rich laces and French embroideries at half their value.
MILLER & GRANT, No. [illegible] Broadway.

From Sierra Leone.

SICKNESS—THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH IN THE SLAVE-TRADE—CAPTURE OF AMERICAN AND SPANISH SLAVERS.

The bark *Ida*, Capt. TUFTS, from Sierra Leone, Sept. 21, for Boston, put into Tarpaulin Cove on Saturday. The Salem *Register* gives the following summary of news by its arrival:

The Liberia *Herald* has been discontinued for want of sufficient support.

There has been a great deal of sickness at Accra, most of the residents having suffered. Mr. AUGUSTUS AMADIE, a well-known resident, died there on the 31st of August. The Commandant had also been very ill, but was recovering.

The Emperor of the French is accused of reviving the slave-trade, by contracting with the house of Regis at Marseilles, who have a factory at Whydah, and sending the *Stella* screw steamer to Whyday to purchase 1,200 slaves, ship them on board and call them free emigrants.

An American brigantine, the *Eliza Jane*, was brought into port on the 19th, having been captured on the 24th of August by a boat of H. M. S. *Alecto*, off Malemba, carrying the usual equipments for the slave-trade and two slaves. Several other vessels are reported to have been captured and on their way to the Colony—among which were a Spanish bark, taken near Whydah on suspicion, and the brig *William Clarke*, American, without colors or papers, with £700 or £800 in money; a schooner taken in the Bights with 190 slaves; and a brig taken off Cabenda, the captain and greater part of the crew having previously abandoned her, carrying with them a large amount of money. A Spanish schooner and bark are also reported to have been captured off Benguela and taken into Loande. A canoe with upwards of forty slaves had also been taken after some resistance and brought into port.

Markets....*Carefully reported for New-York Times*

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 17, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Heavy and drooping. Pearls, $6 37½@$6 50; Pots, $6 87½@$7 ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is in limited request at declining prices. Java, 16c.@16½c.; Maracaibo, 10½c.@12c.; Rio, 9½c.@11c.; St. Domingo, 9¾c.; Native Ceylon, 13c. cash, and Laguayra at 11c.@12c. Sales by auction: 250 bags damaged Rio at 7¼c.@7½c., cash, ℔ lb. Stock in first hands, to-day, 121,486 pkgs., including 103,326 bags Rio, 8,763 Maracaibo, 8,535 pkgs. Java, 581 bags Ceylon, and 271 Laguayra. Stock in Baltimore, yesterday, about 86,000 bags of all kinds.

COTTON—Is inactive, parties disagreeing about prices.

New-Orleans Cotton Statement, Nov. 10.

	Bales.
Stock on hand 1st September, 1857	7,819
Arrived since	239,353
Total	247,172
Exported to date	95,329
Stock on hand not cleared Nov. 10	151,843

FISH—Dry Cod are in fair demand, being procurable at $2 87½@$3 25 ℔ cwt. Mackerel and Herring are unaltered.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is in lively request, but at somewhat easier prices. Sales, 15,400 bbls.

Common to good Superfine State	$4 80@$5 00
Extra State	5 00@ 5 25
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	4 80@ 4 95
Superfine Ohio	4 95@ 5 10
Fancy Ohio	5 20@ 5 30
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 10@ 6 50
Extra Ohio	5 50@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 35@ 5 45
Extra Genesee	6 00@ 7 75
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 75@ 8 00

Canadian is less active, and rather cheaper. Sales 200 bbls. common to choice extra, at $5@$6 65 ℔ bbl. Southern Flour is dull and heavy. The transactions include 1,640 bbls. low mixed to choice extra at from $5 15@$7 25 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet and languid at $3 50@$4 75 ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is selling slowly at $3 70 for Jersey, and $3 65@$3 70 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. The supply is moderate.

FRUIT—Sales by auction 168 boxes Malaga Figs at 5c.; 250 boxes French Lemons at $2 30@$2 55, both cash; 590 cases and jars of Prunes at 14c.@18½c. ℔ lb.; 89 bbls. do. at 12c.@17c.; 120 bbls. Plums at 10c.@10½c., and 20 bbls. Almonds at 4½c. Terms, 4 months credit.

GRAIN—Wheat is plentier and cheaper. Sales 32,500 bushels, including ordinary to fair White Canadian $1 22½@$1 30; poor to good Red Western at 95c.@$1 16, and good prime White Southern at $1 40@$1 50 ℔ bushel. Corn is dull and lower. Sales 10,000 bushels at 80c.@81c. for mixed Western, in store and delivered, ℔ bushel. Sales were also made of 2,300 bushels Northern Rye at 75c.@76c., and 2,700 bushels State Barley at 87c. ℔ bushel. Oats are in fair request and are steady, at 45c.@47c. for Western; 43c.@45c. for State; 38c.@42c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania; and 30c.@40c. for Southern, ℔ bushel.

HAY—Has arrived rather sparingly during the week. The demand, however, has been moderate, and prices have not varied much. We quote Bale at from 40c.@75c. for inferior to prime, ℔ 100 lbs.; Loose at from 60c.@94c. ℔ 100 lbs., and $12@$15 ℔ ton, and Salt Hay at from 30c.@50c. ℔ 100 lbs. The supply of hay is now much reduced, and holders are not eager sellers. Straw is also scarce, and is in request at our quotations: 50c.@55c. ℔ 100 lbs., and bundle at $2@$5 ℔ 100 sheaves. In Providence, R. I., during the week ending Nov. 16, the Hay market was dull. Bale hay, $15@$20; Loose hay, $15@$18, and Straw, $9@$11 ℔ ton. In Baltimore, Md., on the 10th inst., a good demand prevailed for Bale hay, at $16@$18 ℔ ton; Loose hay was in fair demand at $12@$15; Straw continued in request at $17 ℔ ton for Rye, and $10@$12 for Wheat. In Richmond, Va., on the 14th inst., Hay was in moderate supply, and the sales were small at 95c.@$1 ℔ cwt., from wharf, and $1@$1 12 from store. In Petersburg, 13th, the market was extremely dull at $1 15@$1 25 ℔ cwt. In Charleston, S. C., during the week ending Nov. 13, Hay was very dull, and the sales were small, amounting to only about 200 bales North River, at 85c.@90c. ℔ cwt., but any large parcels could not bring over the inside price. In New-Orleans, during the week ending Nov. 9, there were sales of 5,000 bales Western at $17@$20 ℔ ton, including 3,000 bales by auction, mostly at $17 50 ℔ ton; North River was quiet, but prices have undergone no change since our last.

HOPS—Dull and heavy, at 5c.@8c., cash, ℔ lb.

HORNS—Sales by auction: 5,000 Texas, at 2c., cash, each.

IRON—Small lots of Scotch Pig bring $28@$29 ℔ ton, usual terms.

LEAD—Unchanged.

LIME—Rockland: 80c. for Common, and $1 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—Appears in moderate demand, at our quotations. Porto Rico, 25c.@30c.; Cuba Muscovado, at 20c.@25c.; New-Orleans, 35c.@40c., ℔ gallon. Sales by auction: 30 hhds. Porto Rico at 18c.@23c.; 30 bbls. Cuba Muscovado, at 21½c.@23½c.; 10 bbls. Sugar-house Syrup at 17c.; and 3 bbls. do. Molasses at 13c.@13½c., cash, ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—The demand is generally tame; buyers have any existing advantage.

OILS—Are in slack request, and the tendency of prices is downward.

PROVISIONS—Pork is heavy and drooping; sales 400 bbls. at $19 50 for old Mess; $19 75 for new do.; $18 50 for thin Mess, and $16 75@$17 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in light supply and demand, at 10c.@10½c. for new pickled Hams, and 8c.@8¾c. for Shoulders ℔ lb. Bacon 10c.@13c. ℔ lb. Lard appears unchanged. The transactions since our last embrace 150 bbls. fair to prime, at 12c.@12½c., ℔ lb. Beef is dull and heavy. The transactions since our last consist of 150 bbls., in lots, at $14 for new repacked Western Mess; $15 for new extra do.; $9 50@$10 50 for Country Mess, and $6@$7 for do. prime, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $21@$25 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams $14 50@$17 ℔ bbl. Butter is dull, and down to 12c.@17c. for Ohio; 15c.@21c. for common to very good State, and 22c.@25c. for prime to choice do. ℔ lb. Cheese is heavy and languid at 6c.@8c., for common to prime, ℔ lb.

RICE—Appears in slack demand at steady prices: $2 75@$3 75 for inferior to choice, ℔ 100 lbs.

CHARLESTON RICE MARKET, Nov. 13.—Rice has been rather neglected during the week, and the receipts, which comprise 2,833 tierces, and embracing chiefly the poorer qualities, have only in part been sold. The higher qualities are scarce, and are very much wanted for export. The transactions show a declining market. Ordinary to Fair, $2 75@$3; Good, $3 06¼@$3 12½; and prime and choice are nominally valued at $3 75@$4 ℔ hundred. Rough Rice—The receipts for the current week are heavy, and reach 83,000 bushels, the whole of which has been sent to mill. There has been no demand for the article, and of course we have no transactions to report.

SEEDS—200 bushels good Timothy were sold in Baltimore, yesterday, at $2 25 ℔ bushel.

SUGARS—Are in fair request at steady rates. Sales, 679 hhds Cuba and Porto Rico, mainly at from 6c.@8¼c., but including some lots in bond, at 4¾c.@5¾c. cash ℔ lb. Refined Sugars are dull and lower. Stuarts varieties have declined ½c. ℔ lb. They are now quoted at 11c. for loaf, 10½c. for crushed, 10¼c. for circle A crushed, and 10c. for ground, ℔ lb. Messrs. POND & SAGE estimate the stock of Sugar here at 26,000 hhds Sugar, 9,400 hhds Melado, 17,000 boxes Sugar, and 17,000 bags; at the same time last year 18,000 hhds Sugar, 8,600 boxes and 3,700 bags. They also report "since the 2d inst., a continuation of the active demand then advised, yet owing to the disposition of holders to sell (in view of the lateness of the season) prices have declined fully one-half cent, making the rates, as now current, fully as low as they have been at any time during the past two years. The recent advices of a still further decline in Europe must, in all probability, check any further shipments abroad, therefore obliging us to look to home consumption for the disposal of our present stock, which can only be distributed throughout the interior by railroads, as most of our canal lines have stopped receiving freight."

TOBACCO—Sales by auction 176 bales, at 7c., cash, ℔ lb. We notice more inquiry, with sales, since Friday, of 114 hhds. Kentucky and Virginia, at 17c.@17½c.; 104 bbls. Havana, at 30c.@36c.; 40 bbls. Yara, on private terms; and 20 cases Seedleaf, at 25c., ℔ lb.

New-Orleans Tobacco Statement, Nov. 10.

Stock on hand 1st September, 1857, hhds	13,801
Arrived since	971
Total	14,777
Exported to date	7,701
Stock on hand not cleared	7,076

WHISKY—Sales 450 bbls. Ohio and Prison, at 23½c.@24c., cash, ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Exhibited no really new features. For Liverpool: Cotton, ¼d.@3-16d. ℔ lb.; Flour, 2s.@2s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 8d.@9d. ℔ bush.; Resin, 2s.@2s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 5s. ℔ tc.; and heavy goods, 24s.@25s. ℔ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY, TRUSTWORTHY and very respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or do chamberwork and waiting; has four years' of good City reference; understands dressmaking, embroidery, and all kinds of family sewing; no objections to assist in washing; is kind to children, and truly a willing and good dispositioned girl. Apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED middle-aged woman, with some years of excellent reference, wishes to cook, wash and iron in a gentleman's family; can make soups, cook meats, game, pastry, &c., in excellent style. Ladies in want of a servant of undoubted ability, apply to J. S. MORGAN, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN OF excellent character, desires a situation in City or country for general housework; is a good plain cook, excellent washer and ironer; of a willing disposition. Any family requiring such help will please apply at No. 271 Bowery. A steady place more desirable than high wages.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid and seamstress; understands dressmaking, embroidery, and all kinds of family sewing. Would go as laundress or waitress; very capable of either, or of any kind of up-stairs work. No objections to the country. Best of City reference. Can be seen until engaged at No. 73 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER, WHO IS FULLY competent and of long experience, and understands all kinds of family sewing, a situation in a family. Has no objection to take care of a few children, or will take work by the day or week. Notes will be punctually answered. Apply at No. 704 8th-av., between 48th and 49th sts., in the dry goods store.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A SITUAtion as regular waitress and chambermaid; assists with the washing, or as regular chambermaid; gives five years' City reference; wages $6. Also, her cousin, as plain cook or general servant; makes excellent bread, washes and irons well, or as children's nurse and seamstress; makes children's clothes; wages $6. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN A SITUation as regular laundress, does up linens in style, all sorts of shirt ironing, table linen, in a private family, or boarding-house, City or country, wages $6 to $7. Also, a regular seamstress, cuts and can make children's clothes and shirts neatly, wages $6, $2 a week. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., or send a note.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS NURSE AND SEAMtress, by a very experienced girl, who can tend an infant from its birth; would travel with a lady; also as a good cook and to wash and iron, as chambermaid and waiter, and to do general housework in the City or country, by tidy, active young women. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN WHO HAS had long experience in City and country, a situation as meat and pastry cook; would go as laundress, in which she excels, or has no objection to go as cook, washer and ironer; her wages formerly has been from $10 to $12 per month; will take now in a steady place $6 or $7. Apply at No. 271 Bowery, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation to cook, wash and iron, or would have no objection to do general housework in a small family; is a good baker. Can give the best City reference. Call to-day at No. 96 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., rear house, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY, ACTIVE man as groom, or groom and coachman; one who has experience from the earliest period of life, which will be seen by testimonials and reference from highly respectable families, and will be found both trustworthy and obliging. Has no objection to town or country. Address M. H., No. 79 Bleecker-st., saddle store, or at the *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG AMERIcan woman, as first-rate cook, understands pastry, soups and desserts of all kinds, either in a private family or a respectable boarding house. Best of City reference given if required. Call or address at No. 25 Spring-st., near the Bowery. Can be seen until suited.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY PROTESTANT girls, such as cooks, washers and ironers, laundresses, nurses, chambermaids and general houseworkers. Nothing but well-recommended girls are sent out of this office. Apply at No. 24 3d-av., Bible House.
W. W. CAIRNS, Superintendent.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE English girls; one as a good cook and to wash and iron; the other as a first-class laundress: also, as a professed cook, as seamstress and dressmaker, as chambermaid and waiter, and to do general housework by very competent girls. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, TIDY, WIDOW woman, with no children, a situation, where she can make her home, as general seamstress; makes good bread, does up linen in style, is kind and attentive to children; City or country. Wages $5 to $6 a month. Good City reference. Call or address No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; the best of reference from her last place, where she has lived four years. Can be seen for three days, by calling at No. 257 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

WANTED.—AN AMERICAN, UPWARDS OF 30, with A No. 1 references, desires employment; can do anything from sawing wood, handling a team of horses, up to single entry book-keeping. Now, gentlemen, talk fast, and among some of you set me to work. Address HUNTER, this office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation in a private family; is a good plain cook and a good laundress, or would do the work of a small family; good City references. Call at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the fancy store, between 3d and 4th avs. for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A NICE AND WILling Protestant young woman; is a good cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; has the best of reference, and has no objection to the country. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A SITUation as cook; understands her business in all its branches; is a most excellent bread and pastry baker; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 481 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

WANTED—BY A SMART TIDY ENGLISH GIRL, a Protestant, a situation to cook, wash and iron, to do chamberwork, or the general housework for a small family. She may be seen for a couple of days at the residence of her last employer, No. 231 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; can do all kinds of fine sewing; has no objection to take care of one child; good City reference; can be seen at No. 69 West 17th-st., third floor.

WANTED—A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as seamstress; willing to assist with chamberwork; understands doing up fine muslin. Has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 125 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE and intelligent girl; is a good plain cook and excellent baker, and a first-rate washer and ironer. The best City recommendations. Apply at No. 79 West 21st-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman to do chamberwork and plain sewing; is a good washer and ironer. Can give good references. Call at No. 664 Greenwich-st., for two days, if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young German woman, as chambermaid; can do fine washing, sewing and cooking. Can be seen at No. 121 Forsyth-st., first floor, on Wednesday and Thursday, between 12 and 4 o'clock.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble Protestant girls; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waiter; both have excellent recommendations. Apply for two days at W. W. CAIRNS, No. 24 3d-av., Bible House.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman; understands dressmaking, hairdressing, and all kinds of family sewing; no objections to do chamberwork; good City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 261 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-class waitress; would have no objection to chamberwork if required, or assist with children. Has the best of City reference. Call or address No. 97 12th-st., west of 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, A situation as coachman or farmer; understands his business thoroughly; can produce the very best kind of reference. Address Box No. 1,960 New-York Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch girl, as chambermaid or waitress, or to mind children and do plain sewing, or do plain cooking, or to wash and iron. Call at No 97 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Can be seen for two days, top floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; would assist with the chamberwork, or grown children. Good City references given. Call for 2 days at the Bond-st. House, room No. 22.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; has good City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 146 West 18th-st.-place, between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A SITUation as gardener; can take charge of horses, greenhouse, and is a good florist. Can give the best of City reference. Address, for this day, W. S., this office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or assist with the washing and ironing. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 121 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman, as cook; is an excellent cook and good baker; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 148 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as a good plain sewer. Can be seen at her present employer's No. 38 West 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 148 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THE VERY BEST OF female servants, both white and colored, who are willing to work for any wages, for the sake of homes during the hard times. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH woman, a situation as professed cook. Best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 145 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A GOOD-NATURED, INDUSTRIous girl, a situation to do general housework. Apply at No. 227 State-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, PLEASantly located up-town, in a large house, with modern conveniences, having more room than they use, would add to their family circle a gentleman and lady, or two gentlemen, who can appreciate a quiet home with people who have business of their own, and know how to mind it. For terms, references, &c., address UP-TOWN, Box No. 1,179 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—FAMILIES OR SINGLE GENTLEmen may now procure handsome rooms, with permanent board, where the comforts of a genteel home may be enjoyed, at moderate terms; house first-class, containing all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 3 Ashland-place, second door from Greenwich-av. Access by 6th-av. cars and Amity-st. stages.

BOARDING.—AN UNFURNISHED ROOM WITH board for a gentleman and his wife, in a plain American family, where few boarders are taken; also, a furnished room for a party of young gentlemen who would room together. Terms moderate. Apply at 5 Laight-st.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in 14th-st., in a first-class house, would let, with board, a parlor and bedroom on second floor, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentleman. Address HOME, Box No. 2,387 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, AND several single gentlemen, can be accommodated at No. 11 West 11th-st.; first-class house and moderate terms.

BOARDING.—A FRONT ROOM AND BEDROOM to let with board to two gentlemen in a private family. Apply at No. 141 West 34th-st. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY HAVING more room than they require, would let one room with or without board. Apply at No. 5 1st-st.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE VERY PLEASant rooms may be had, with full or partial board, by applying at No. 163 East 14th-st.

MURRAY HILL.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMily will let a suite of furnished rooms on the second floor, with large private parlor, to a family of first-class boarders or two gentlemen and wives. Apply at No. 45 East 35th-st., between Madison and 4th avs. References exchanged.

NO. 36 EAST THIRTY-FIFTH-STREET, MURRAY HILL.—A suit of rooms on second floor—a very pleasant parlor and other rooms, in a first-class house, occupied by the family of a clergyman; with or without partial and private table. Madison-avenue stages pass near the door.

NO. 107 CLINTON-PLACE, (EIGHTH-ST.,) between 5th and 6th avs. Very desirable and well-furnished front rooms (parlor and bedroom) on third floor can be had, with board, in this convenient and pleasant location, if applied for immediately. Dinner at 6. Terms reasonable. References exchanged.

NO. 143 MADISON-STREET—A BACK room on the third floor to let, with board for two friends wishing to room together, will be let on moderate terms to suitable parties; gas and water in the room; house heated by furnace; bath in the house. Apply as above. References exchanged.

NO. 39 WEST-SIXTEENTH-STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE.—An elegant suite of rooms on second floor; also single rooms, may be had, with board. Terms reasonable. References exchanged.

NO. 200 EAST BROADWAY.—TO LET with board, two handsomely furnished front rooms; also, one single room. The house is new with all the modern improvements, five doors above Jefferson-st. References exchanged.

NO. 18 TENTH-STREET. — A SUITE OF rooms or room and bedroom, for a family or single gentleman, may be had, with the comforts of home. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—THREE MINUTES' walk from Wall or South-st. ferry. Two gentlemen can obtain pleasant rooms in a private family, with partial board. Apply at No. 44 Joralemon-st. The best of reference given and the same required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—NEAR THE CITY Hall; a large front room, well furnished, for a gentleman and wife, or two singlemen, to let with board in a private family. Address, with real name and place of business, J. S. OGILVIE, *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FROM EIGHT TO ten minutes' walk to Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries; handsome modern-built house, in a desirable neighborhood. Terms moderate. No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO SINGLE gentlemen can be accommodated with board and separate rooms in a private family at No. 11 Tillary-st., near Fulton.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE, PLEASant front room, at No. 229 Hicks-st. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO SINGLE GENtlemen can be accommodated with board and separate rooms in a private family, at No. 11 Tillary-st., near Fulton-st.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WITH his wife, and a single gentleman, desire to obtain board and pleasant apartments with a private family, living in good style, and between 4th and 6th avs., not much above Madison-square. Any gentleman's family having the rooms to spare may add a very desirable party to their circle. The very best City references given and required. Boarding-house keepers will please not answer. Address HOME, Box No. 2,501 Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED, IN BROOKLYN—BY A gentleman and wife, in a private family; would prefer there being no other boarders; terms must be moderate, and location pleasant; not more than 10 or 15 minutes from Fulton or South Ferries. Address, with full particulars, stating terms, &c., S., Box No. 1,407 Post-Office, New-York.

BOARD WANTED—IN NEW-YORK OR BROOKlyn, with unfurnished rooms, by a gentleman, his wife and a single gentleman, in a private family of the first class, (no other boarders preferred;) terms not to exceed $14 per week for the three; references unexceptionable, the applicants being such as the most fastidious would approve of. Address HERMAN, *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR TWO GENTLEMEN, with their wives, one infant and nurse, between Bleecker and 40th sts., and 4th and 6th avs. References exchanged. Address, with location and terms, W. W. N., *Times* office.

BOARD WANTED—IN AN AMERICAN PRIvate family of respectability, for a gentleman, wife and daughter six years old. Terms must be moderate. Address PROVIDENCE, Jr., through the Broadway Post-Office, till Nov. 20.

BOARD WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEman, between Bleecker and 20th sts. and 2d and 8th avs., for $3½ per week. Unexceptionable reference given and required. Address K. S., *Times* office.

TWO GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with board at No. 145 Clinton, near Grand-st.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—TWO GENtlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, at No. 109 Washington-st., only three squares from the ferry.

WANTED—BOARD, IN A RESPECTABLE FAMily, for three persons, between 20th and 50th sts. and Broadway and 9th-av. Terms must be moderate. Address G. N., Union-square Post-Office.

WANTED.—WILL TAKE TO BOARD IN A PRIvate family, two children. Good religious instruction. Apply at No. 333 Broadway, second floor.

WANTED—A HOME IN A RESPECTABLE FAMily, where instruction in mathematics, &c., Latin, Greek, French, Spanish or English would be taken in full or part payment. Address S. C. S., *Times* Office.

WANTED—A NEW OR GOOD SECOND-HAND Piano, in exchange for board and tuition in a female College, three hours' ride from the City. Address M. B., Box No. 3,218 Post-Office.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—TWO SUITES OF rooms and one or two single rooms may now be obtained on making application at No. 59 2d-av.

PRIVATE BOARD WANTED.—A FAMILY, consisting of a gentleman and wife, two children and nurse, and a single gentleman, desire board for the Winter in a genteel private family, residing very near 34th-st., between 6th and 9th avs. They will require 5 rooms and a first-class private table, for which they will pay $125 per month. Parties having such accommodations will address Box No. 1,679 Post-Office. References exchanged.

PERSONS WISHING TO BE RELIEVED from household cares and extra expenses connected therewith, may hear of a gentleman and wife who will take charge of house and board the parties for the same. Address U., *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OF TWO PERSONS, have a furnished room on third story, with gas, &c., to rent, to a gentleman. References given and required. Any note addressed to D., No. 455 3d-av., will be promptly attended to.

ROOMS TO LET.—A SMALL FAMILY HAVING more room than they require, would let one or two rooms to single gentlemen, with breakfast if required. Apply at No. 215 Bleecker-st.

CORTLANDT-STREET HOTEL,
NO. 28 CORTLANDT-STREET.
BOARD REDUCED FROM $2 TO $1 50 PER DAY.
J. S. STEBBINS, Proprietor.

HELP WANTED.

JOHN YOUNG COULD NOT ALWAYS supply all who called for servant girls, but now he can, and any who may have paid and was disappointed may now be suited, without charge, at the old Protestant Employment Office, No. 6 6th-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN THOROUGHLY ACquainted with the European banking business and exchange, be quick at figures, and have good references. Address, 2,654, Post-Office.

WANTED—A BOY IN A PRINTING OFFICE, between 12 and 14 years of age. Apply at No. 3 Broad-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A CHILD TO WET NURSE, AT HER own residence, by a respectable, healthy American woman, with a fresh breast of milk. Call, for 2 days, at No. 16 Morton-st. Good reference given.

FLAXSEED AND ICELAND MOSS CANDY. —A delicious confection, and one of the best remedies for the cure of Coughs and Colds, has been manufactured by the subscriber for the last twenty years, who still continues to offer it to the public, with all confidence, knowing it to be superior to any other. Sold wholesale and retail by the inventor and manufacturer, at his old stand, No. 113 Bowery. THOS. SPOTTEN.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
RIGOLETTO.
First appearance in America as Gilda, of
Mad. LA GRANGE.
Mad. D'ANGRI,
has kindly consented to sing the *rôle* of Magdalena.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18,
Second night of
RIGOLETTO.
Mad. LA GRANGE, Mad. D'ANGRI,
BIGNARDI, TAFFANELLI,
ROCCO, DUBREUIL.
The sale of seats commences this morning, at the new ticket office, at
SIBELL'S STATIONERY STORE,
Evening Express Buildings, No. 20 Wall-st., corner of Nassau-st.; at C. Breusing's and the Academy.
On Thursday—Opera Matinée, IL TROVATORE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—OPERA MATINEE.
THURSDAY NEXT, Nov. 19, at 1 P. M.
Many persons having been unable to attend the Matinée of last week on account of the shortness of the notice, the Directors beg to announce an
EXTRA MATINEE ON THURSDAY NEXT,
When will be given the star performance of
IL TROVATORE,
With its immense cast.
Madame LAGRANGE, Madame D'ANGRI, Signori BIGNARDI, ARDAVANI, GASSIER.
Tickets 50 cents to all parts of the Academy.
NOTICE—The third Matinée will be given in the month of December.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 19, 1857.
Brilliant success of
MARIETTA ZANFRETTA.
The three Brothers,
GABRIEL, ANTOINE and JEROME RAVEL,
In the comic piece JEANNETTE AND JEANNOT.
MARIETTA ZANFRETTA in Male and Female Costume on the Corde Tendue.
Jerome's last novelty—BOREAS.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.
Tickets 50 cents. Upper Boxes 25 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.
No. 624 Broadway, above Houston-st.
Continued success of the
GRAND SPECTACULAR DRAMA,
in five acts, acknowledged to be one of the most perfect representations ever given on the American stage.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 18, 1857,
(And every evening during the week,)
THE SEA OF ICE;
OR, A MOTHER'S PRAYER.
Louise de Lascours, Ogarita, the Wild Flower of Mexico, Maria de Lascours, } Miss Laura Keene
Carlos, an Adventurer, Marquis del Monte, } George Jordan
Barabas, a Sailor .... J. Jefferson
Raoul de Lascours, Cap'n of the Urania, Mr. C. Wheatleigh
During the second act of the above thrilling play the Aurora Borealis, a phenomenon peculiar to the Arctic Regions, is exhibited with a fidelity which has called forth the warmest encomiums and enthusiastic applause, and entitles it to the distinction of being one of the most singularly beautiful scenic efforts ever produced upon the stage. The breaking up of the field of ice may also be regarded as a triumph of mechanical skill.
NOTICE.—Balcony chairs may be secured three days in advance, 50 cents each. Seats in Family Circle only 25 cents.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ precisely.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
THREE COMIC PIECES.
MR. BURTON
in two of his prominent characters,
PICCADILLY, and
PILLICODDY.
MISS ANNA MARIA QUINN
received with every demonstration of applause as
LITTLE PICKLE.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18,
POOR PILLICODDY.
John Peter Pillicoddy .... Mr. Burton
THE SPOILT CHILD.
Little Pickle .... Miss A. M. Quinn
BURTON'S NEW-YORK DIRECTORY.
Mr. Piccadilly .... Mr. Burton
THURSDAY—SERIOUS FAMILY and TOODLES, and MISS A. M. QUINN.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Sole Lessee .... Mr. E. A. Marshal
Stage Manager .... Mr. F. B. Conway
Doors open at 6½ o'clock, begin with overture at 7.
Third night of the inimitable comedian,
MR. CHARLES MATHEWS.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 18, will be presented Planche's celebrated comedy in two acts, entitled
NOT A BAD JUDGE.
Lavater (his original character) .... Mr. Chas. Mathews
After which, PRACTICAL MAN.
To conclude with A CONJUGAL LESSON.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
ANOTHER TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.
Second night of the new comedy, by Messrs. Goodrich and Warden. TO-NIGHT will be presented the new comedy, in three acts, entitled THE MAIDEN WIFE; or, ROMANCE AFTER MARRIAGE. Characters by Messrs. Blake, Lester, Walcot, A. H. Davenport, Mrs. Hoey, Miss Mary Gannon, Miss S. Stevens, &c., with Mr. Bourcicault's brilliant adaptation, THE INVISIBLE HUSBAND, by Messrs. Lester, Walcot, Holland, Davenport, Miss M. Gannon, Mrs. Allen, &c.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Sole Lessee, Proprietor and Manager .... A. H. Purdy.
Dress Circle, 25 cents; Pit, 12 cents; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cents; Private Boxes, 2d Circle, $5 exclusive, or $1 for each person. Doors open at 6½; curtain will rise at 7 precisely. THIS EVENING, Nov. 18, will commence with
REBELS AND TORIES.
DAMIO AND PYTHIO.
WALLACE.
YANKEE HEIRESS.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee and Proprietor .... Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette .... 25 cents | Pit .... 12 cents
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 18,
To commence with Knowles' Tragedy of
VIRGINIUS, OR THE ROMAN FATHER.
To be followed by
OLIVER TWIST.
To conclude with the first act of
THE SEA, OR THE OCEAN CHILD.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—ANOTHER DECIDED NOVELTY—THE ROAD OF LIFE, which will be performed in a surpassingly elegant manner, THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, as well as THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock as an apt and seasonable illustration of labor and its lessons, wealth and its temptations, want and its consequences—with a cast of wholly unapproachable ability. In addition to the AQUARIA, may be seen the Happy Family, Living Serpent, &c. Admittance 25 cents; children under ten, 13.

NO. 444 BROADWAY—LATE CHRISTY AND WOOD'S.—NAGLE'S AMERICAN JUVENILE COMEDIANS.—This celebrated troupe of children will appear EVERY EVENING in the above spacious dramatic temple. This combination of youthful talent, 28 in number—all under 12 years of age—have been indorsed by the Press and public throughout the country as unequaled.
Fail not to see the greatest novelty of the age. Admission 25 cents. Doors open at 6 o'clock; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY.
UNBOUNDED SUCCESS.
DR. KANE'S
ARCTIC VOYAGES,
with a description by
CHARLES GAYLER, ESQ.,
the popular Author and Dramatist,
Illustrated by a
GRAND SERIES OF PAINTINGS,
portraying the
BEAUTIES OF THE POLAR REGIONS.
Will be exhibited every evening at 8 o'clock; WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children half price.

THE STATUE OF BEATRICE CENCI,
by
MISS HOSMER, THE AMERICAN SCULPTRESS,
Is now on view at the exhibition of
BRITISH ART,
In the new galleries of the National Academy of Design one door from Broadway, in 10th-st., from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and from 7 to 10 P. M. Admission, 25 cents; season tickets, 50 cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THIS ESTABLISHMENT being now in possession of the American Institute, the Trustees of this Association, in order to more fully carry out the purposes for which the Institute was organized, have determined to keep the building open daily, and afford space and motive power for testing and driving Machinery, New Inventions, &c., and are now ready to receive on exhibition all useful products in the arts. Steam-boilers, Engines, and Shafting, equal to 60-horse power, have recently been erected. A reasonable charge will be made for the power and space. For full particulars address W. B. LEONARD, Corresponding Secretary and Agent Crystal Palace.

TO-MORROW.—CONCERT—LECTURE
ON THE HARP.
BY MR. APTOMMAS.
At the Conservatoire de la Harpe, No. 48 West 24th-st. Tickets, 50 cents—to be had only at the Conservatoire.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS.
Diana and her Nymphs are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE BEING IN possession of the CRYSTAL PALACE, with steam-power and shafting for driving machinery of all kinds, are prepared to receive new inventions, and all useful productions in the arts, for exhibition.
W. B. LEONARD, Agent.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE
The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

WILL CLOSE DEC. 1.
THE EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS
BY MODERN ARTISTS OF THE FRENCH SCHOOL, which is now open at the OLD ART UNION ROOMS, No. 497 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and in the evening from 7 to 10 o'clock. N. B.—The pictures will be exhibited by gas-light during the day, when necessary.
B. FRODSHAM, Secretary.

MUSIC AT HALF PRICE AT WATERS', No. 333 BROADWAY.—Pianos and Melodeons at lower prices than ever before offered in this market. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed on purchase. For sale on monthly payments.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.
No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
Classes now open for the reception of pupils.
Weekly assemblies for instructed gentlemen at both establishments for practice in the Lanciers quadrille, German cotillon and all other dances.
For circulars, &c., apply at either Academy.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES—No. 50 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 122 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, are now open for the reception of pupils. Circulars can be had at the Academies.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THAT GLORIOUS DECEMBER NUMBER OF GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.
TWO BEAUTIFUL STEEL PLATES:
"The Night Before Christmas,"
and
"Christmas Morning."
Two of the best Engravings ever Published.
A Stocking Slipper Pattern.
A Splendid Colored Fashion, 4 figures.
12 Colored Pages of Embroidery, and other Engravings.
The most beautiful Number of the year.
40 Engravings, 60 Articles and 100 Pages.
Music; Words by H. W. LONGFELLOW. Stories by Mrs. NEAL, Mrs. VICTOR, PINKNEY FORSYTH and others.
Call and look at it at any of the Periodical Stores.

SCHOOL BOOKS AT REDUCED PRICES!
at Wholesale and Retail to suit the times.
By A. S. BARNES & CO.,
Nos. 51 and 53 John-st.
Publishers of the National Series of Standard School Books.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY property, railroad bonds or good stocks—A splendid country seat on the North River, with 100 acres of land, beautifully situated, and of easy access. Also, a magnificent farm of over 500 acres, well wooded and watered, near Chicago. Also, a fourteen-acre town plot, with water privilege, at a populous Western city. Also, a first-class country residence, with over 20 acres of land, four miles from the Exchange. Apply to J. COCKROFT, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AN ELEGANT first-class four-story house, in 34th-st., brown-stone front, built and finished throughout in the most superior style, with every improvement; will be sold on reasonable terms, or will be let at a very moderate rent to a good tenant. Apply at No. 52 East 34th-st., or to WYLLYS LYMAN, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A THOROUGH BUILT THREE-STORY brick house, high basement, 20 feet front, located on 79th-st., between 4th and Madison avs., with gas, and Croton water baths, &c. Will be sold cheap for half cash and half on mortgage. Apply to WM. H. LUSH, No. 236 4th-av.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET AT ORANGE—HOUSES AND OUT-[illegible] with about five acres of highly-cultivated [illegible] on Scotland-st., North Orange, N. J.; the place [illegible] well stocked with various kinds of fruit; has fine vegetable garden, &c., &c., commanding a fine view of mountain and valley, and is within ten minutes' walk of the depot. Address S. WALES, No. 170 William-st., corner of Beekman.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE APARTMENT [illegible] second floor and front basement of house No. 29 King-st., consisting of [illegible] rooms, with gas and Croton water. Inquire of HENRY HAWKEY, in rear of No. 31 King-st., or of A. RAYMOND, No. 51 Chatham-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED—BETWEEN TENTH AND 23d sts., worth from $10,000 to $15,000, and in a good neighborhood, for which a part cash will be paid, and a fine country residence, at cash price, (clear of all incumbrance,) for the difference, situated within an hour from the City. For further particulars, apply at No. 18 Exchange-place, room No. 26, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A SNUG LITTLE house, with good out-buildings, and from five to ten acres of land, situate on Long Island Sound, within two hours' drive of New-York. Address J. B., box No. 2,012 Lower Post-office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE WANTED—NOT to exceed 25 miles from the City, near a railroad depot and pleasant village. Location healthy. House and out-buildings of modern construction and in good condition, needing no new outlay, adapted for Winter as well as Summer. From 10 to 20 acres, of first quality of land under good improvement, well fruited and watered. Bargain to be closed this Fall. Possession 1st April of next. Address, with full particulars, S. B., office of this paper.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A GENTEEL village residence, in perfect order, with fruit, &c., and a few acres of good land. Will be sold low, on very easy terms, or exchanged for property in the City. C. H. OLIVER, No. 31 Liberty-st., opposite Post-Office.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FARM IN Westchester County, 55 acres, at Mount Pleasant, highly improved, 5 minutes' walk from Kensico Station, on the Harlem Railroad, about one hour's ride from this City, with dwelling and outhouses, 100 apple trees, (selected grafts,) and other productive fruits, watered by surface springs of superior quality. Altogether a very desirable residence. Inquire at the Farm Agency, No. 29 Broadway, corner of Morris-st.
GEO. B. GRANNISS, Agent.

FOR SALE—A HIGHLY CULTIVATED FARM OF 340 acres of first-quality land, with valuable improvements, in one of the best farming counties in the State of Ohio, for sale or exchange for improved property in New-York or Brooklyn. Address OHIO FARM, *Times* Office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT and DIRECTORY OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR being now ready, subscribers will be supplied as early as practicable at their residences, or immediately by calling at the office No. 39 Bible House, Astor-place, or on any of the following officers of the Association, and members of the Ward Committees, who are authorized to receive subscriptions, viz.:

JAMES BROWN, President, No. 59 Wall-st.
GEORGE GRISWOLD, Vice-President, No. 72 South-st.
JAMES BOORMAN, Vice-President, No. 90 Broadway.
HORATIO ALLEN, Vice-President, No. 25 Clinton-place
ROBERT B. MINTURN, Treasurer, No. 78 South-st.

Wards.		
I	James Ramsay	No. 137 Cedar-st.
II	George W. Abbe	No. 39 Barclay-st.
III	H. S. Terbell	No. 38 West 20th-st.
IV	Hugh Aikman	No. 138 Madison-st.
V	A. R. Wetmore	No. 81 Vesey-st.
VI	N. C. Everett	No. 117 White-st.
VII	Joseph Hexie	No. 3 Rutgers-place.
VIII	Joseph B. Collins	No. 97 West 11th-st.
IX	James O. Pond, M. D.	No. 47 6th-av.
X	James Horn	No. 9 Christie-st.
XI	S. P. Patterson	No. 355 8th-st.
XII	Charles N. Decker	127th-st., near 3d-av.
XIII	Lewis Chichester	No. 282 East Broadway.
XIV	Rev. David Terry	No. 199 Mulberry-st.
XV	Thomas Denny	No. 11 Clinton-place.
XVI	Luther Jackson	No. 121 West 22d-st.
XVII	S. C. Lynes	No. 47 St. Mark's-place.
XVIII	F. E. Mather	No. 144 East 18th-st.
XIX	David B. Scott	No. 180 East 20th-st.
XX	James Demarest	No. 198 West 22d-st.
XXI	Isaac Gibson	No. 234 5th-av.
XXII	A. M. Lyon	No. 172 West 43d-st.

R. M. HARTLEY, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION—MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1857.—$250 REWARD.—Whereas, Theresa Muller, a Swiss woman, aged about 40 years, was (as is believed) brutally murdered on the night of the 6th instant, in house No. 22 Greenwich-st., in the City of New-York, by one or all of four men named James Toole, Morris O'Connell, William Hagan and Sailor Dan; and whereas, the person known as Sailor Dan is still at large, now, therefore, I, Fernando Wood, Mayor of the City of New-York, do, by virtue of the authority vested in me, offer a reward of two hundred and fifty dollars for the arrest and delivery of the said Sailor Dan to the authorities of this City. Said reward to be paid on his delivery to the keeper of the City Prison of said City.
FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, School Officers of the XXIst Ward, at the Clerk's Office of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, Dec. 2, at 12 o'clock noon, for altering and enlarging Ward School-house No. 14, in 27th-st., in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file in the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education aforesaid. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all proposals, if deemed for the public interests to do so. The bids must have the guarantee by signature of the sureties attached thereto.

B. B. ATTERBURY,
RICHARD KELLY,
H. M. SCHEFFELIN, } Building Committee.
E. F. ROGERS,
JAMES OWENS,

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES, (New Court-House,) No. 32 Chambers-st., New-York, Nov. 1, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT 1 per cent. will be added, on the 1st day of December, on all taxes remaining unpaid. Also, that 2 per cent. will be added on the 15th day of December.
Checks and bills on City Banks taken. Envelopes containing money and bills not received. No money received after 2 o'clock.
WILSON SMALL, Receiver.

NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS.—CAPTAIN MOSES HOYT, Agent for underwriters for Nassau, N. P. and its vicinity, has been provided with a suitable vessel and wrecking materials in order to cruise on and about the Bahama Banks, and render advice and assistance to vessels stranded or in distress.
Shipmasters who may require aid or counsel in case of disaster, are respectfully requested to confer with Captain HOYT and unite with him in such measures as may be deemed best for the interests of all concerned.

NOTICE.—PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the office of Messrs. CLARK & FAULKNER, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York, until the 20th inst., for the purchase of $58,000 in amount of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad Company, said Bonds having been pledged as collateral. Terms cash.
THOS. BEALS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GIFTS. GIFTS. GIFTS.
GIFTS DOUBLE THE VALUE OF FORMER PRESENTS GIVEN AWAY,
AT
EVANS & CO.'S
GREAT ORIGINAL GIFT BOOKSTORE,
No. 677 Broadway.
SECURE YOUR HOLIDAY GIFTS WITHOUT COST.
With every book sold the purchaser receives one of the following
LIST OF PRESENTS.
Gold and silver watches; large double-case miniature lockets; gold, stone, onyx, turquoise, lava, mosaic, jet, florentine and plain gold brooches; bracelets, armlets. Boston pins, gold neck chains, sets of studs, and sleeve buttons, in variety; gold pens and pencils, silver-pencils, gold rings, ladies' finger rings, &c. [illegible] of small presents, we are enabled to promise satisfaction in EVERY INSTANCE.
Orders from the country executed with dispatch.
Catalogues sent free to any address upon application.
Address EVANS & CO.,
Principal Wholesale and Retail Store, No. 677 Broadway, La Farge Buildings.
D. W. EVANS,
J. H. PRESTON.

INSTRUCTION.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,
Principal of Hudson River Institute,
At Claverack, N. Y.,
Offers board and tuition for $130 a year.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, LONG ISLAND, opposite 70th-st., enters on its eighteenth session Nov. 1. Twelve pupils are received, who, with the principal and teachers, form a family circle in which no opportunity passes unimproved for the cultivation of correct sentiment and refined manners. Music and the modern languages are taught by resident teachers, and the means for conferring a thorough academic education are of the highest order. Mrs. WM. JONES receives applications at her residence, and circulars are mailed, or may be had from J. H. WILLIAMS, Esq., No. 389 Broadway, or T. L. CHESTER, Esq., No. 6 Wall-st.

GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 872 Broadway, corner of 18th-st., reopens Sept. 7. Six assistant teachers and a teacher of gymnastics; lessons, as far as possible, taught in school. There is a Primary Department for boys of from 6 to 8 years. Circulars may be had at the school, at No. 156 2d-av., and at RANDOLPH'S bookstore, No. 683 Broadway.

GEORGE S. PARKER AND JOHN McMULLEN'S Classical, French, English and Primary School, No. 922 Broadway, entrance in 21st-st. The new term begins Sept. 7. Pupils are prepared for college or the counting-room. Those between the ages of six and ten are under the care of a female teacher. The Gymnasium is open to all departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school rooms, and at the bookstores of R. LOCKWOOD & SON, T. J. CROWEN and C. S. FRANCIS.

$5.—BOOK-KEEPING FOR BUSINESS MEN AND CHILDREN.—By particular request, Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, has decided to form a class for the "hard times" at only $5 for a full double-entry course. Gentlemen joining this class will be practically qualified for head or assistant book-keepers by the 1st of January.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 809 Broadway, (2d floor.) A thorough and efficient education is here imparted to a select number of pupils, under a discipline mild but decided.
R. B. WIGGINS, A. M.

$2—FOR TEN LESSONS OF ONE HOUR EACH—Regular charge $10. New Writing Classes commence this day and evening. Ladies 12 and 7 o'clock. Gentlemen at 4, 5 and 8 o'clock P. M. Private instruction given. Book-keeping as usual.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 362 Broadway.

A LADY RESIDING IN BROOKLYN IS desirous of instructing a few pupils on the piano, at their residences. Best of references given. Terms moderate. Address N. H., Box No. 1,130 New-York Post-Office, stating where an interview may be had.

LANDSCAPE DRAWING AND PAINTING FROM NATURE—In the most desirable system known, taught at No. 231 6th-av., by its author, S. WOOD, Jr. "His pupils' pictures, after 15 lessons, would do credit to veteran artists."—*Boston Commonwealth.*

POSTPONEMENT. — SCIENTIFIC AND MILItary Institute, Perth Amboy, N. J.—Rev. ELIAS S. SCHENCK, A. M., Principal; Rev. J. H. VAN COURT, A. M., Associate. Winter Term commences Nov. 16.

THE MISSES ROHR RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that their boarding and day school, No. 33 West 33d-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14.

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY.—WINTER TERM opens Nov. 17, and continues 14 weeks. Foreign Music Teacher. Bill per Term $35 75. For circulars, address Rev. J. E. LATIMER, A. M., Fort Plain, N. Y.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal st., opened its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 14. GEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 926 Broadway, Messrs. LYON & KARGE, Principals, offers superior facilities in every department to pupils of all ages.

$130 PER YEAR—BOARD AND TUITION. Ashland Collegiate Institute, Greene County, N. Y. Students received at any time. Circulars, &c., No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs.

A CIRCULAR OF THE HOME SCHOOL, New-Haven, Conn., can be had of Mr. HADDEN, 283 Broadway, or of the Principal, A. G. SHEARS, A. M.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—TWO FEMALE MUSIC TEACHERS—good vocalists and pianists—thoroughly educated, refined Christian ladies and members of an evangelical Church, to go to one of the first female institutions of Ohio. Apply at once to A. S. BARNES, Esq., No. 51 John-st., New-York.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY WHO HAS HAD experience in teaching the English branches, desires employment as visiting governess, or as assistant teacher in a school. Unexceptionable references given. Address TEACHER, Union-square Post-Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY COMPETENT TO teach music, English branches, and French, desires a situation as daily or resident teacher in a family; would take pupils in music at their own residences. Reference given. Address L. B., Brooklyn Post-Office.

WANTED.—AN ACCOMPLISHED YOUNG LADY, capable of teaching English, French and music, and who has taught before, would go to live with a respectable family, her board to be an equivalent for salary. No objection to go out of town. Address S. S., *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PERSON QUALIFIED TO TEACH Book-keeping and Penmanship. Apply at No. 327 4th-av., between 9½ A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

RAILWAY STOCKS WANTED.
The advertiser will exchange on fair terms for Railway Stocks or Bonds, the stock of a Coal Mining Company. Also City Bank stock for improved property in Brooklyn. Address, with particulars, Box No. 3,437 Post-Office.

$25.000.—TWO BUSINESS MEN, WHO have jointly the above sum, wish to connect with themselves, on the 1st of January next, an active or special partner, in the cash and short-time jobbing trade, who can command about the same amount. The business is well established; the capital has been made in it. The firm is in first-rate credit, and any party can be easily satisfied that the above would be a desirable and advantageous connection. No communications replied to without the name of the applicant, and all such strictly confidential. Address Box No. 1,347 Post-Office.

WANTED—A PARTNER, IN ONE OF THE FIRST Female Institutions in Ohio, with superior buildings for two hundred and fifty young ladies, and in successful operation; a Christian gentleman, a member of an evangelical church, qualified to teach, or preferring to be a silent or financial partner, with $10,000 or $12,000 capital, may have a rare opening for a safe and advantageous investment, and a most important field for extended usefulness. Apply to A. S. BARNES, No. 51 John-st., New-York.

IRON FOUNDRY IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE.—Premises consist of three full lots, foundry 40x50, three story brick building 25x50, stable for two horses, and boiler room separate from the other buildings. Also, 1 eight-horse engine and boiler, and 70 tons burned iron. For further particulars, apply to C. WOOSTER, No. 301 2d-av., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO JEWELERS.—WANTED TO purchase an assorted stock of Jewelry, suitable for a southern City, in exchange for valuable unencumbered pine timber lands. AARON COX, Jeweler, No. 82 York, or No. 120 Washington-st., Jersey City.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A LADY'S GOLD CHAIN BRACELET, ON Monday evening last, between Grove-st., Jersey City, and Broadway, or in a Broadway and Amity-st. stage. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it to W. H. CHASE, in New York Post-office, or to MRS. JOHN BLACK, in Grove-st., Jersey City.

LOST—THIS MORNING, BETWEEN THE ASTOR House and the City Hall, a DRAFT of the Tremont Bank, of Boston, to the order of ENOCH TRAIN, and indorsed by C. A. STETSON, on the Chemical Bank of New-York, for One Thousand Dollars. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at the Office of the Astor House.

LOST—EARLY MONDAY EVENING, 16TH INST., near the corner of Broadway and 22d-st., a lady's FUR TIPPET. The finder will be properly rewarded by leaving it at No. 9 East 22d-st., or at the office of SMITH & TRACY, No. 44 Cliff-st.

LOST—BETWEEN ASTOR HOUSE AND THE CITY Hall—A CERTIFIED DRAFT of Tremont Bank of Boston, by Enoch Train on Chemical Bank, New-York, for $1,000; indorsed by C. A. Stetson. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NOTICE.—THE SELECT COMMITTEE APPOINTed by the Board of Supervisors to inquire into the subject relating to the procurement of the glass ballot boxes recently furnished the City, together with the charges made for the same, &c., &c., will meet on Thursday, the 19th instant, at 1 o'clock, P. M., at No. 8 City Hall, at which an investigation will be gone into relating to the same. All parties interested in the matter, as well as those who can aid the Committee in the investigation, are invited to attend.

WM. WILSON,
THOMAS McSPEDON, } Special Committee.
WM. TUCKER,

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE, OF the Board of Aldermen, will meet on THURSDAY, 19th inst., in room No. 8, City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., to take into consideration the various Doctors' Bills. All parties are invited to attend.

WM. WILSON,
PETER MONEGHAN, } Committee.
HIRAM CORWIN,

L. S. IVES, ESQ., LL.D., WILL LECture THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, before the "Catholic Library Association," at Hope Chapel. Subject—*The Cowardice and Bondage of Error.* Tickets 25 cents—to be had at the door.

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT—VIIITH AND IXTH WARDS.—At a large meeting of Democratic electors of the Third Judicial District, (comprising the VIIIth and IXth Wards,) held at the room over the Jefferson Market on Monday evening, Nov. 16, J. SHERMAN BROWNELL was nominated for the office of Police Justice, and WM. B. AITKEN for Civil Justice.
WILLIAM WAINWRIGHT, Chairman.
J. D. NORCOTT, Secretary.

THE SIXTIETH ANNUAL MEETING OF the SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF POOR WIDOWS, WITH SMALL CHILDREN, will be held in the Lecture-room of Dr. Potts' Church, University-place, corner 10th st., on THURSDAY, the 19th inst., at 12 o'clock.

KEROSENE
OILS
AT NO. 6 BEAVER-ST.

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

ATTRACTIVE SALE BY AUCTION OF the entire magnificent Rosewood Furniture and elegant embellishments of a 5-story private residence, on account of whom it may concern.

WESTCOTT & LINDSLEY, General Auctioneers, for the sale of real estate, household furniture, &c., office No. 3 Beekman-st., under Nassau Bank, will sell peremptorily for cash, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Nov. 18, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., the entire elegant contents of the house, all of which was imported or made to order for the present owner, and embraces a most elaborate and costly collection of everything adapted to a gorgeous and fashionable furnished residence. It is imperative that the goods should be removed immediately after the sale, for which purpose responsible men will be in attendance. Deposits will be required of all purchasers. Catalogues will be ready on the morning of sale. Parlor Furniture consists in part of double and single suites of solid rosewood parlor furniture, covered in medallion silk brocade, with slip covers, elaborate carved rosewood piano-forte, with unexpired warranty; statuary-top etageres, with mirror-fronts, French marble music cabinet, rosewood Turkish reception chairs, in moquet and tapestry, two elegant ormolu mounted mantel mirrors, three large pier mirrors to match, worth $200 each, rich embroidered curtains, statuary, marble-top, centre, pier and sofa tables, royal Wilton and velvet carpets, corner etageres, with mirror backs, costly China and marble vases, statuary groups, parlor ornaments, collection of valuable paintings, French escritoire, Turkish lounges, ormolu clocks, elegant chandeliers, &c. Dining-room, Library and Chamber Furniture in rosewood, marble-top bureaus, mirror-door wardrobes, superb carved bedsteads, hair mattresses, washstands, commodes, full suite rosewood furniture, in crimson velvet, two superior rosewood secretary bookcases, fancy tables, Pastile French engravings, upholstered and French chairs, gold-bordered shades, oak dining-room furniture, extension table, dining chairs, marble-top sideboard, rich silver ware, decorated China, cut-glass, pearl and silver cutlery, &c., with a large quantity of parlor and chamber furniture in rosewood and mahogany, not mentioned. Sale positive, rain or shine, commencing at 10½ precisely.

HENRY B. HERTS, Auctioneer.

BY HERTS & MOSS.—AUCTION NOTICE.—On TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Nov. 24 and 25, and on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Nov. 27 and 28, at the spacious premises No. 358 Broadway, directly opposite Thompson's saloon.

MAMMOTH AUCTION SALE

of Mr. John N. Genin's entire stock of elegant made-up Furs, Robes, &c., &c.,

VALUED AT OVER $150,000.

Messrs. HERTS & MOSS have received instructions to close out at auction, as above, the entire large and magnificent stock of made-up furs, which will be removed for convenience of sale from Genin's Bazaar, and, also, from his lower store. The sale will comprise his entire assortment, all made up expressly for first-class City trade, and under his own superintendance.

Among the assortment will be found some real sables of very great value. Also, mink sable, royal ermine, and every other grade of furs, too numerous to mention. Also, a large stock of sleigh, lap and carriage robes, mufflers, &c., &c.

The entire stock will be arranged and the premises thrown open to the public for inspection on Monday, Nov. 23, at 9 o'clock, when descriptive catalogues will, also, be ready. The sale will commence precisely at 10 o'clock each day, and buyers are requested to be punctual, as the stock being so very large renders it necessary to commence early.

We guarantee that every lot will be positively sold to the highest bidder without any reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers, Office No. 23 Nassau-st.,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Nov. 18 and 19, at 11 o'clock each day, in the gallery over the store No. 23 Nassau-st., a superb collection of oil-paintings, a private collection just received from Europe, consisting of 200 first-class pictures of the French, Dutch, Flemish and Dusseldorf schools. Among the artists may be found the works of Van Goyen, Roos, De Wrt, Vandervelde, Demente, Beckhuysen, Brackalear, Lechtenheld, Shelphout, Woerst after Van Dyke, De Votre, Helst, J. J. Spohler, Tencate, J. Bergmann, Van Heda, J. Koken, Weber, Koster, Ommeganck, Wengaardt, Brughel, Brunfort, De Cuirer, Meiners, Hilverdurk, Weidemeyer, Berg, J. W. Schirmer, Noerr, Koekook, Jan Steen, Tuburg, Verbookhoven, Molenaer after Rembrandt, Van Hove, Weenex, and others of equal celebrity. Also, several superb copies of Roman pictures of celebrity, by the great master, Guisippi Mazzoline. Also, an original picture, "The Butterfly," by Constant Wanters, of the Dusseldorf school, with others of equal celebrity. Also, several fine pictures by T. W. Whitley, Hart and others. The above paintings are now on exhibition.

WM. IRVING, Auctioneer.

BY IRVING & WATKINS.—IRVING & WATKINS will sell, on THURSDAY, Nov. 19, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 18 Pine-st., by order of the assignee, a magnificent stock of diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c., among which is a magnificent diamond suite, cost $3,000 to manufacture; single stone pins, rings and ear-rings, cluster do., brooches and bracelets, &c.; splendid gold and silver hunting-case watches, by the most celebrated makers; a fine assortment of fine gold jewelry, consisting of ear-rings, breastpins, finger rings, studs, sleeve buttons, suites in pearl, garnet, opal and other settings; 18-carat gold guard, vest and fob chains; gold pencil cases, pens, &c.; gold eye glasses, silver knives and forks, and a general assortment of goods suitable for holiday presents. Every article will be fully warranted.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SECOND DAY'S SALE.—IMPORTER'S SALE of superb Paris Fancy Goods, consisting in part of elegant bronze, marble and gilt clocks, superb French China dinner and tea sets, elegant Parian statuettes and groups, superb bronzes, Sevres and French China vases, Bohemian glassware, in great variety; superb papier mache desks, jewel cases, &c., solid sterling silver ware, Carrara marble statuary, and a superb collection of first-class oil-paintings, to be sold at Niblo's on Nov. 16, 17 and 18, by E. & F. H. SCHENCK. The saloon will be thrown open to the public for the exhibition of the goods on Monday, 16th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M. The sale of the goods to commence in the evening at 7½ o'clock, and to continue each day and evening till the whole is disposed of.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, Office No. 4 Broad-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL HOLD A special sale of Stocks and Bonds THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. A variety of first-class securities will be offered. For full particulars, see his catalogue, which can be obtained at the office. Next regular sale THURSDAY, Nov. 19. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY; also, special sales all other days. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board on commission. Interest allowed on all moneys deposited on trust, and dividends collected. A large variety of Stocks and Bonds constantly on hand at private sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, New-York.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER.—OFFICE NO. 46 PINE-st., corner of William-st.—Auction sales at the Merchants' Exchange TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS; also, special sales on any other days when required. Stocks and bonds bought and sold at private sale; also, at the Board of Brokers. To avoid fictitious quotations, and facilitate those who desire to make bona fide sales, Mr. DRAPER will be present at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12½ o'clock P. M., each day, and receive for sale at public auction such certificates of stocks, bonds, &c., as shall there be presented for that purpose, in addition to his regular advertised list. Special sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange. For particulars see catalogue.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers, Office No. 23 Nassau-st.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18, at 1 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., elegant Fancy Goods just imported from Paris—Superb vases, ebony goods, writing desks, dressing cases, work-boxes, bohemian and opal vases and card receivers mounted in ormolu, fancy articles, ink-stands, shaving-cases, furnished and mounted in silver; a large and complete assortment of papier-maché goods, clocks, bronzes and other fine articles. Also, a large and valuable assortment of fresh Italian marbles, vases, groups, figures, large and small, real statuary, &c. Can be examined one day before sale.

HENRY B. HERTS, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY HERTS & MOSS.—ASSIGNEES' SALE—THIS DAY, Nov. 18—Clothing, comprising over $20,000 worth of seasonable ready-made clothing, sack, frock, dress, business, Raglan and overcoats, of every possible description; also, cassimere, doeskin and satinet pantaloons; also, silk, satin, velvet, cloth, plush and other vests; also, a large stock of piece goods and trimmings, French and English cloths, cassimeres, doeskins, Petershams, pilot cloths, vestings, linings, trimmings, serges, alpacas, satinets, &c. To be peremptorily sold for cash, by order of Assignees. Catalogues ready on morning of sale.

B. B. BANGS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—BANGS & CO. WILL continue to sell, this week, by virtue of a chattel mortgage, the balance of the stock of dry goods contained in the store No. 317 Canal-st., (old No., 72,) consisting in part of silks, shawls, cloaks, de laines, Valencias, merinos, bareges, linens, embroideries, laces, hosiery, housekeeping goods, and every other article in the trade usually kept in first-class stores. Sale to commence every day at 10 o'clock A. M., rain or shine.

M. B. BUTLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.—On WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18, at 10½ o'clock, at No 55 Leonard-st., suites of parlor and bedroom furniture, in satin brocatel and moquet; pier and mantel mirrors, chandeliers, carpets, oil-cloths, bedding, kitchen utensils, &c.; 15 French mirror plates. Also, 1 rosewood piano. Descriptive catalogue on morning of sale.

W. IRVING, Auctioneer.

BY IRVING & WATKINS.—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Nov. 18, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 8 Pine-st.—Mortgage sale of magnificent carved and plain Italian Marble Mantles.—These mantles are all in good order, and must be sold without reserve. By order of C. H. TYLER, Attorney for Mortgagee.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

BY S. BOGART.—MONDAY, NOV. 16, AT 10 o'clock, at No. 80 Warren-st., Sheriff's sale large stock of hosiery, gloves, gentlemen's furnishing goods, &c. The above sale is postponed until WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18, at the same time and place.

B. B. BANGS, Auctioneer.

BANGS & CO., WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, Nov. 19th, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 85 Nassau-st., a large assortment of fowls, comprising buff and white Shanghae's, black Spanish Leghorns, &c., from imported stock. Sale positive.

VALUABLE GOLD MINE FOR SALE IN VIRGINIA.—In obedience to a decree of the Circuit Court of Buckingham County, Virginia, in two cases of Charles Sagory vs. Wissmann and others, and Wissmann vs. The Buckingham Coal Company and others, I will offer for sale at public auction in front of Buckingham Court House, on MONDAY, Dec. 24, 1857, a tract of land in the said County containing 300 acres, known as the Buckingham Mine, on which there is a gold mine which has been worked on a large scale and regarded as one of the best in this gold section. It is about six miles from the Court House, and upon it there are extensive buildings with a large steam engine, and a tunnel has recently been completed at great expense, which is said to add greatly to the value. The terms of sale will be cash as to so much as will be necessary to pay the expenses of the sale and the taxes on the property, and for the balance on a credit of 1, 2 and 3 years, equal installments, the purchaser being required to give bonds with good security, and the title retained as further security.

JOHN W. HASKINS, Commissioner.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER WILL HOLD HIS regular auction sale of [illegible], THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, when Corn Exchange, Mercantile Mutual, and other Insurance Stock will be offered, together with [illegible] Railroad Stock, and a variety of Railroad Bonds and Notes.

ASSIGNEE'S AUCTION SALE.—THE ENTIRE stock of Dry Goods, lease and store fixtures, of the store No. 419 8th-av., in one lot, will be sold on the premises, on THURSDAY, Nov. 19. Terms, cash. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon. JOHN FERGUSON, Assignee.

FINANCIAL.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS
OF THE
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK,
For the Quarter Ending Oct. 31, 1857.

RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.		
For Premiums	$197,396 66	
For Interest	5,642 97	$203,039 63
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Paid Claims by Death, and additions to same	$98,189 17	
Paid Surrendered Policies, and additions to same	11,018 94	
Paid for Annuities	3,545 97	
Paid for Commissions	12,930 78	
Paid for Taxes, Advertising, Exchange, Postage, Law Expenses, Medical Examinations, Rent, Salaries, Fuel, Stationery, &c	17,426 23	$143,112 06
		$59,927 57
Add for Net Assets, as per last Report, August 31, 1857		$4,140,959 52
Total Assets		$4,200,887 09
ASSETS.		
Cash on hand and in Bank	$24,565 84	
Bonds and Mortgages	4,151,993 20	
Deposit for Taxes and Fire Insurance	4,806 05	
Amount due from Agents	19,522 00	$4,200,887 09

The above account is exclusive of premiums due and not received, interest accrued, but not due, and amount of deferred premium account:

Policies issued during the quarter	394
Policies in force 1st November, 1857	10,473

I have examined the above report, and believe it to be correct,

SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON,
MILLORD FILLMORE,
DAVID HOADLEY,
WILLIAM V. BRADY,
HENRY A. SMYTHE,
ROB'T H. M'CURDY,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,
WILLIAM BETTS,
ISAAC GREEN PEARSON,
WILLIAM MOORE,
JOHN H. SWIFT,
W. E. DODGE,
RICHARD PATRICK,
JOSEPH BLUNT,
NATHANIAL HAYDEN
JONATHAN MILLER,
ABRAHAM BININGER,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,
JOHN WADSWORTH,
WM. J. BUNKER,
SAM'L M. CORNELL,
SAM'L E. SPROULLS,
JOHN M. STUART,
HAMLIN BLAKE,
ALFRED EDWARDS,
LUCIUS ROBINSON,
SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
GEO. S. COE,
CHAS. J. STEADMAN,
CEPHUS H. NORTON,
WM. K. STRONG,
EZRA WHEELER,
WILLIAM H. POPHAM,
LYCURGUS EDGARTON,
W. SMITH BROWN,
GEORGE R. CLARK,

FRED'K S. WINSTON, PRESIDENT.

Secretary, ISAAC ABBATT. *Actuary*, SHEPPARD HOMANS.
Medical Examiner, MINTURN POST, M. D.

PENNSYLVANIA COLLECTIONS.—WE ARE making collections on all points in Pennsylvania of bankable and maturing paper, and can remit promptly on New-York for the same at the lowest rates.

Particular attention paid to the arrangement of claims past due.

We refer to Philadelphia merchants generally.

DAVIS & BIRNEY,
No. 25 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND,
IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
WE ISSUE SIGHT BILLS ON THE
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
In sums of £1 upwards, at $5 per £.
Address,

TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.
No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1857.

THE DEALERS WITH THE REPUBLIC Fire Insurance Company are respectfully notified that the Scrip for the years ending Dec. 31, 1854, 1855 and 1856, amounting to SEVENTY-FOUR AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (74½) upon the earned premiums, is all ready for delivery. Interest dividends of SIX per cent. per annum on the SCRIP ISSUES OF 1854 AND 1855, have also been declared, and are payable in cash, at their office, No. 16 WALL-STREET, where insurers against fire are requested to call and examine the liberal character of their organization, which makes the insurers participators in the profits, without assuming any of the risks of the Company. Section 18 of the Charter provides that all Scrip not called for within six years from the date of issue, shall be passed to the credit of the Company.

TRUSTEES.

Chas. H. Russell,
Danl. B. Fearing,
Wm. H. Russell,
Aug. C. Downing,
Gaz. B. Lamar,
Wm. B. Duncan,
N. H. Wolfe,
Isaac Townsend,
James Warren,
Arthur Leary,
M. W. Hamilton,
Denning Duer,
John Steward, Jr.,
Robert B. Minturn,
Reuben Withers,
Edw. C. Center,
Josiah Oakes,
Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,
J. M. Waterbury,
Wm. H. Cary,
George T. Adee,
John J. Astor, Jr.
Fred. A. Delano,
Joseph Howland,
Danl. D. Smith,
Fred. G. Foster,
Peleg Hall,
Robert S. Hone,
Sam. V. Hoffman,
Jacob Anthony, Jr.
J. P. G. Foster,
John A. C. Gray,

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

OFFICE MANHATTAN OIL COMPANY, No. 16 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1857.—The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified, that, in pursuance of a vote of the Directors, a meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the office of the Company on the first WEDNESDAY in December next, at 12 o'clock, M., to take into consideration and effect, if desirable, a reduction of the capital stock to three hundred thousand dollars, giving to all shares thereafter equal value and character.

N. T. CARRYL,
EDW. LEARNED,
T. M. NIVEN,
JNO. C. MALLORY,
WM. POLLOCK,
JAMES M. MOTLEY,
DANIEL R. JONES,
Directors.

ALL KINDS OF BROKEN AND UNCURRENT bank bills bought at the highest price. Foreign gold and silver bought and sold at best rates. Drafts for sale on England, Ireland and Scotland. JAMES M. TAYLOR, Specie and Exchange Broker, No. 188 Chatham-square, corner New Bowery.

CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

REFERENCES—Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO 59 WALL st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

GREAT REDUCTION.
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
AT GREAT BARGAINS FOR CASH.

The subscriber is now selling his stock of
WATCHES AND JEWELRY

At a great REDUCTION in PRICES, being fully 30 per cent. below the usual retail prices.

Gold English Patent Levers, full jeweled, for gentlemen	$60,	usual price $85
Gold English Patent Levers, full jeweled, for gentlemen	$50,	usual price $70
Beautiful Gold Detached Levers, in very rich cases	$45,	usual price $75
Beautiful Gold Detached Levers, in very rich cases	$45,	usual price $62
Beautiful Gold Detached Levers, in very rich cases	$35,	usual price $50
Beautiful Gold Detached Levers, in very rich cases	$25,	usual price $35
Beautiful Gold Lepine Watches, 4 holes jeweled	$22,	usual price $30
Silver English Patent Levers	$20,	usual price $30
Silver English Patent Levers	$28,	usual price $42

WATCHES EXCHANGED.

GEO. C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail,
No. 11 Wall-st., 2d floor, near Broadway.

GREAT REDUCTION.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY AT GREAT BARGAINS, FOR CASH.

The subscriber is now selling his stock of watches and jewelry at a great reduction in prices, being full 30 per cent. less than the usual retail prices.

Ladies' Bracelets, different styles	$20,	usual price $28
Ladies' Bracelets	12,	usual price 18
Ladies' Bracelets	9,	usual price 13
Ladies' Breastpins	8,	usual price 12
Ladies' Breastpins	5,	usual price 8
Ladies' Ear-rings	6,	usual price 9
Diamond Rings	10,	usual price 14
Diamond Rings	16,	usual price 23
Diamond Rings	25,	usual price 36
Diamond Rings	75,	usual price 100
Gold Guard and Chatelaine Chains	14,	usual price 20
Gold Fob and Vest Chains	16,	usual price 22

Gold fob keys and seals, studs, sleeve buttons, finger-rings, with sets; seal rings, plain gold rings, pure gold wedding rings, gold spectacles and eye-glasses, gold thimbles and pens and pencils, gold lockets, gentlemen's breastpins, silver spoons and forks, silver porte-monnaies and fruit knives, at much less than ever before offered.

GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of
Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail,
No. 11 Wall-st., 2d floor, near Broadway.

COAL AT $5 PER TON.—THE PENNSYLVANIA Coal Company being unable to fully supply the retail demand for Coal from their yards No. 368 West-st., between Morton and Leroy sts., have for the convenience of families, made arrangements also to deliver for the present their superior White Ash Pittston Coal of all sizes, screened for family use, from

Pier foot of 22d-st., North River,
Pier foot of Jackson-st., East River,

at $5 per ton of 2,000 lbs. Cash to be paid in all cases when Coal is ordered. Coal will also be delivered on the same terms from the Company's yards foot of North 10th-st., Williamsburg. Pier foot of Court-st., near Taylor-st., Williamsburg; and [illegible] Brooklyn.

[illegible]

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing June 3, 1857—Trains leave dépôt corner White and Centre sts.:

9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, stopping at all stations north of Williams' Bridge.

6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET.

7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

4 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.

5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.

6 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Monday, Nov. 9, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

Rockland Passenger, at 3:00 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.

Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.

Emigrant at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, every day.

These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 28, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, via JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3; 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM OCT. 19, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M. Albany Mail and Freight train, 7 A. M. Albany Passenger train, 11½ A. M.; for Sing Sing, 9½ A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 12½ and 3½ P. M.; for Peekskill, 5½ A. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6½ A. M. and 12:35 and 5¾ P. M., and East Albany at 7 and 8:25 A. M., and 1 and 6:10 P. M.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:50, and 6:5 P.M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

BANK NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE BANK OF HORNELLSVILLE.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been by Hon. Ira Harris, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, appointed Receiver of the property and effects of the Bank of Hornellsville, and all creditors of the said Bank are required, within thirty days from the 26th day of October, 1857, to exhibit and establish their demands against said Bank before me, at my office, No. 229 Broadway, in the City of New-York; and all persons indebted to the said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned, at said office, within said time, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to the said Bank, and to pay the same; and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned within said time; and all persons holding any open or subsisting contract of the said Bank are hereby required to present the same, in writing and in detail, to the undersigned, at said office, within said time.

SELAH SQUIRES, Receiver.

H. M. BARNARD, Attorney for Receiver.

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IN THE MATTER OF THE BOWERY BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by Hon. HENRY E. DAVIES, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, Receiver of the Bowery Bank, of the City of New-York, and all the creditors of the said Bank, are required within thirty days from the 5th day of November, A. D. 1857, to exhibit and establish their demands against said Bank, before me, at my office, in the banking-building on the corner of Broome-st. and the Bowery, in the City of New-York. And all persons indebted to said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned at said office, within said time, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to said Bank, and to pay the same. And all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned, within said time, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of the said Bank are hereby required to present the same in writing, and in detail, to the undersigned at said office within said time.—New-York, Nov. 7, 1857.

JOHN A. STEWART, Receiver.

SCHELL, SLOSSON & HUTCHINS, Attorneys.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been by Hon. Charles A. Peabody, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, appointed receiver of the property and effects of the Island City Bank; and all creditors of the said Bank are required, within thirty days from the 30th of September, 1857, to exhibit and establish their demands against said Bank before me, at my office, No. 21 Nassau-street, New-York. And all persons indebted to the said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned, at said office, within said time, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to the said Bank, and to pay the same; and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank, are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned within said time, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contract of the said Bank are hereby required to present the same in writing and in detail to the undersigned, at said office, within said time.

J. F. BUTTERWORTH, Receiver.

BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL,
Attorneys for Receiver.

IN THE MATTER OF THE EAST RIVER BANK.—Notice is hereby given that I have been appointed, by the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, Receiver of the property and effects of the East River Bank, of the City of New-York; and all creditors and persons having claims or demands against the said Bank are required to exhibit and establish such claims or demands before me, at the former banking-house of said bank, on the corner of Third-av. and Eight-st, in the City of New-York, within thirty days from the date hereof. And all persons having possession of any property belonging to said bank, and all persons indebted to said bank, are required to account and answer to me at said banking-house within the aforementioned time for the value of such property, and to pay such indebtedness. And all persons having open and subsisting engagements or contracts of the said bank are required to present the same in writing and in detail to me, within the aforementioned time at said banking-house.—Dated Oct. 23, 1857.

DAVID BANKS, Receiver,

BANKS & ANDERSON, Att'ys for Receiver, 128 Nassau-st.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1857.

CIRCULAR.—THIS INSTITUTION, IN PURSUANCE of the resolutions of its Board, already published, will continue to receive Gold and Silver, Coin and Bullion on deposit from all its dealers and correspondents, and place the same to their credit respectively in Specie account, and will repay the amount on demand in Specie to such depositors on their checks drawn payable in Coin.

And during the suspension of Specie payments by the Banks in the City of New-York, or until further notice, this Bank will receive in payment of loans and discounted paper, and on deposit, the Notes and Certified Checks of other Banks in good standing circulating as current funds, and will pay Checks of Depositors on current account, in such currency only.

Dealers and parties depositing paper for collection will be deemed to concur in this arrangement, unless immediate and written notice to the contrary be given to this Bank.

JOHN A. STEVENS, President.

HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, March 15, 1856.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Statute in such cases made and provided that all the Circulating Notes issued to J. RELF, an individual Banker, (Farmers' Banker, Mina, Chautauque County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the Circulating Notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.

JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.

N. B.—The Commercial Bank of Albany will redeem the Notes in behalf of the Superintendent.

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IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st., one door from Greenwich-st.—Interest at the rate of six per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 4 to 7 P. M.

V. L. BUXTON, Sec'y. W. W. CONCKLIN, Pres.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—3d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. I. T. SMITH, Sec.

DIVIDENDS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 6, 1857.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED out of the profits a dividend of 10 per cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after the 11th instant. The transfer book will be closed until the 12th instant.

By order. FREDERIC HOFFMAN, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, No. 71 Wall-st., New-York, Nov. 2, 1857. A Dividend of Ten per Cent. has been declared, payable on the 6th inst. By order of the Board of Directors.

J. H. LEGGETT, Secretary.

FOR EUROPE.

FOR ENGLAND AND FRANCE, 1857 AND 1858.—NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—The United States Mail steamship ARAGO, 2,500 tons, DAVID LINES, Commander, and steamship FULTON, 2,500 tons, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave New-York, Havre and Southampton for the year 1858 on the following days:

LEAVE NEW-YORK:	LEAVE HAVRE:
Arago, Saturday, Nov. 14.	Fulton, Tuesday, Nov. 17.
Fulton, Saturday, Dec. 12.	Arago, Tuesday, Dec. 15.
Arago, Saturday, Jan. 9.	Fulton, Tuesday, Jan. 12.
Fulton, Saturday, Feb. 6.	Arago, Tuesday, Feb. 9.
Arago, Saturday, M'h. 6.	Fulton, Tuesday, M'h. 9.
Fulton, Saturday, April 3.	Arago, Tuesday, April 6.
Arago, Saturday, May 1.	Fulton, Tuesday, May 4.
Fulton, Saturday, May 29.	Arago, Tuesday, June 1.
	Fulton, Tuesday, June 29.

These steamers, built expressly for Government service, with double engines under deck; every care has been taken in the construction of hull and machinery to insure safety and speed. The ships have five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Recent experience has demonstrated the absolute necessity of this mode of construction. The accommodations for passengers are believed to combine every comfort and convenience that can be desired.

PRICE OF PASSAGE:

From New-York to Southampton & Havre, 1st Cabin	$130
From New-York to Southampton & Havre, 2d Cabin	75
From Havre or Southampton to New-York, 1st Cabin	800f.
From Havre or Southampton to New-York, 2d Cabin	400f.

To passengers going to London, these steamers offer the advantage of economy, both in time and expense.

Specie delivered in London.

No passage secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

All letters and newspapers must pass through the Post-Office.

For freight or passage, apply to W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway; WM. ISELIN, Agent, Havre; CROSKEY & CO., Agents, Southampton; LIVINGSTON, WELLS & CO., Paris.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, June 20......1857	Wednesday, June 24....1857
Saturday, July 4......1857	Wednesday, July 8....1857
Saturday, July 18......1857	Wednesday, July 22....1857
Saturday, Aug. 1......1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5....1857
Saturday, Aug. 15......1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19....1857
Saturday, Sept. 12......1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2....1857
Saturday, Sept. 26......1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30....1857
Saturday, Oct. 10......1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14....1857
Saturday, Oct. 24......1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28....1857
Saturday, Nov. 7......1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11....1857
Saturday, Nov. 21......1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25....1857
Saturday, Dec. 5......1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9....1857
	Wednesday, Dec. 23....1857

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins,	CANADA, Capt. Lang,
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone,	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott,	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie,
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon,	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, Nov. 11.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 18.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 25.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 2.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 9
AMERICA, Lott, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 16
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 23

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Mail steamship ADRIATIC, JAS. WEST, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Nov. 21, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers will please be on board at 11 o'clock A. M.

All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others will be returned.

The ATLANTIC, Capt. O. ELDRIDGE, will succeed the ADRIATIC, and sail Dec. 5.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments.

No expense has been spared to make the steamers of this line in all respects as good as new, and the thorough examination given them proves their mode of structure yet unequaled.

N. B.—Hereafter the regular built ships for this line will perform the entire service.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mail and passengers, on SATURDAY, Dec. 12, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin............$130 | Second Cabin............$75

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

For freight or passage, apply to

WM. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Jan. 9.

GREAT REDUCTION ON FARE TO EUROPE.

First Cabin............$80 | Second Cabin............$50

In the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, C. D. LUDLOW, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, P. E. LEFEVRE, to sail from pier No. 3 North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mails, viz.:

Leave New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton and New-York.	Havre and Southampton for New-York.
N. Star,	Saturd'y, Nov. 28	Weds'day, Dec. 2.
Ariel, Sat'y, Nov. 28	Saturday, Dec. 26	Weds'day, Dec. 30.

These steamers touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMING, Commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander; GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM GLASGOW.
Edinburg, Sat'day, Oct. 31, 12 noon.	Glasgow, Oct. 31
Glasgow, Wed'day, Nov. 25, 12 noon.	New-York, Nov. 18
New-York, Wed'day, Dec. 16, 12 noon.	Edinburg, Dec. 2
Edinburg, Wed'ay, Dec. 30, 12 noon.	Glasgow, Dec. 16

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JAMES RAEBURN, Agent, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR PORTSMOUTH, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The U. S. Mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. THOMAS SKINNER, will leave on WEDNESDAY, 18th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Portsmouth the next afternoon, and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern Mail Line. Those for Richmond will arrive there early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8, to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Captain ISAAC CROWELL, will leave for Savannah on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18, from pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely. Bills of lading signed only on board. For freight or passage, apply to SAM'L L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

The steamship ALABAMA, Captain G. R. SCHENCK, will succeed the above, and leave on SATURDAY, Nov. 21.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANOS.
BEST CIRCULAR SCALE PIANOS.

With or without iron-frame, AT COST FOR CASH, to suit the times. Decided bargains at

J. & C. FISCHER'S, No. 326 Broadway.

A GREAT BARGAIN FOR CASH.—A FAMILY in want of money have a magnificent rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, carved case, inlaid with pearl, City maker; original cost, $400; will sell the piano, together with piano stool and $20 worth of music, for $210. Can be seen at No. 156 1st-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers; wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

CHICKERING & SON'S PIANO-FORTES—Including the various styles manufactured by this celebrated establishment; also, a large variety of second-hand Pianos, for sale at very reduced prices, at No. 506 Broadway. H. WARREN.

MEDICAL.

ROMAN EYE BALSAM,

for Weak and Inflamed Eyes. This balsam is the very best preparation that can be used for inflammatory diseases of the eyes. In cases where the ball of the eye is thickly covered with blood, it acts almost like magic, and removes all appearance of disease after two or three appliances. For sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU:

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Bladder.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Kidneys.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu," for general weakness.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate diseases.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU,

For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, viz.: Loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, languor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, temporary suffusion, loss of sight, inability, &c.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, (which this medicine invariably removes,) soon follow fatuity and epileptic fits. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—Insanity and Consumption?

The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.

With woful measures, wan Despair,
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives
Health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek.

If you are suffering with any of the above distressing ailments, procure the remedy at once.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open to the inspection of all.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.

Address letters H. J. HELMBOLD, No. 52 South 10th-st., Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

Agents: BARNES & PARK, Broadway; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, New-York; and of all druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canada and the British Provinces.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—Ask for HELMBOLD'S. Take no other.

Cures guaranteed.

TRIUMPH OF MEDICAL ART.—ANTIDOTE to the virus of the various diseases to which the human frame is subject.

ENAL'S PREPARATIONS OF GUACCO.—The Guacco plant is only found in the tropics. In its natural state, (taken inwardly as a tea, and the leaves pounded, and appled externally as a poultice,) it is a certain antidote to the bite or sting of the most venomous reptiles, and is exclusively used by the Indians, and semi-civilized inhabitants of the tropical portions of America for that purpose.

This most powerful disinfectant and antidote when it is properly combined with other agents in the "Materia Medica," (to give its action a specific direction,) has thus far been attended with perfect success in fevers, cutaneous diseases, affections of the stomach and bowels, affections in the windpipe and chest, affections of the head, affections of the urinary and genital organs, painful, profuse, or suppressed menstruation, leucorrhœa, &c., &c.

GUACCO PREPARATION No. 1 cures gravel and diseases of the bladder.

GUACCO PREPARATION No. 2 cures seminal weakness, nocturnal emissions, prostration of the faculties—diseases arising from excess, general debility, &c.

GUACCO PREPARATION No. 3 cures diseases arising from imprudence, secret, and delicate diseases. Also, the abuse of mercury.

GUACCO PREPARATION No. 4 radically cures that annoying, though common disease, called leucorrhœa, or whites.

Price for a radical cure of either of the above diseases, five dollars, including medicine and advice until cured. Written directions and advice in full, touching the particular disease under treatment, given to those patients who cannot attend the office. The doctor may be consulted in cases of painful, profuse, or suppressed menstruation. Consultation fee $1.

Address, by letter or personally,

DR. G. W. ENAL,
No. 167 Hudson-st.,
New-York.

Office hours from 9 to 12 o'clock A. M., and from 2 to 5 P. M.

N. B.—Parties living at a distance should send a description of their person, habits, &c., whether male or female, age, constitution, temperament, length of time they have had disease, what kind of medicine has been used, (if any,) &c., &c.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE—TRIESEMAR.—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper and around each case.

Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 4 o'clock till 8 in the evening, (Sundays excepted.)

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. *Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses, as administered* by Velpeau, Lalleman, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9.

The nine-dollar cases of the Triesemar and the larger sizes will be forwarded by Dr Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three-dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage. No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

To be had also of C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, N. Y.

RICORD'S, VELPEAU'S, CIVIAL'S, ACTON'S CURLING'S, and the Venereal Hospital Practice, of Paris and London, by Dr. LARMONT. As some persons afflicted with Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Primary and Constitutional Syphilis, Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions, Impotency, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this medium of informing them that he is the only graduate in this City who is exclusively treating and curing those diseases, and whose connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, curing the oldest and most severe cases, at No. 82 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M. The Doctor's MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, nearly 400 pages, 100 picture illustrations, is $1. It gives all the advertised medicines. It should be seen by the afflicted, before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities.

We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, &c.*

DR. WATSON HAS FOR A LONG SERIES of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. WATSON is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his residence, No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. The consulting rooms are separate.

WM. WATSON, M. D.,
Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

Doctor WATSON'S new work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the venereal disease in its different forms—Spermatorrhœa, the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1.

RICORD'S PRACTICE—C. B. HAMMOND, M. D., Surgeon-Specialist, pupil of RICORD, of Paris, (who is the first living surgeon for diseases, &c., of the sexual system,) and of Professors CARNOCHAN and MOTT, of this City, may be consulted in English or French, personally or by letter, at his office, No. 61 Bleecker-st., half a square east of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 5 to 8 o'clock in the evening.

RICORD'S PRACTICE includes all genito-urinary diseases, in either sex, and especially the various forms of Syphilis.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CAN BE HAD at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., and no where else; all others are malicious counterfeits of this, the most valuable discovery of medical science, it being the only thing on earth that will really cure and root out of the human system the rank and poisonous virus of the venereal disease; $1 per vial. Beware of a handbill stating Dr. HUNTER has removed. It's a deception.

DR. CORBITT IS CONSULTED CONFIDENTIALLY at No. 202 Hudson-st., near Canal. He warrants a cure without mercury. Recent cases cured in two or three days, without hindrance from business. A preventive always on hand. Open from 7 o'clock A. M. till 10 o'clock P. M.

DR. MORTON'S INJECTION FOR GONORRHŒA AND GLEET.—This remedy performs a safe and speedy cure without the use of internal medicines. Those desiring such may purchase this with every confidence, and will find it all that is represented. Price $1. Sold at RING'S, No. 192 Broadway, No. 374 Grand-st., and 362 Hudson-st.

SUFFERERS FROM SEMINAL EMISSIONS and Female Sexual Weakness, who covet health, inclose two stamps, and address WM. J. S. C. ADAMS, Box No. 176 Charlestown, Mass.

LAND WARRANTS.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED
BY TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
NO. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand

U. S. PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELERS—issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, and Commissioner of all the States, No. 124 Warren-st. Naturalized citizens all must produce certificates. Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH without metal plate or clasps, and can be inserted without extracting any teeth or roots. The teeth are three-fourths lighter than the porcelain. Dr. S. B. SIGESMOND has now the best certificates of the first citizens. Come and see. No. 651 Broadway, New-York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN C. BOECKEL vs. FREDERICK A. COE, Charles Wood, Abejah R. Tewkesbury, Mary E. Boeckel, Mary Ann Peck, Benjamin Phillipps, Alfred M. Briendage, Ivory Lord, Caroline Gomprecht, Charles Thurston, Thomas F. Sears, Luther A. Hill, John F. Whitney, Thomas Craven, Oliver Cornue, Daniel W. Middleton, Christiana Lippencolt, Adolph Sandrock, Frederick Ruoff, Charles Smith, William S. Brokaw, E. G. Makin, John Morrison, John H. Hazell, Andrew Armstrong, Depyster D. Austin, John and William Dinon, A. Gerald, Cummings Hale, J. Remsen, Wm. P. Robinson, Baruch Rothshild, James Worden, John H. Simmons, O. F. Bachelder, John Ford, James Fitzgerald, Henry Mark, Morris McDonold, Daniel Styles, Richardson Tewkesbury, Samuel T. Tapley, Margaret Ann Adams, William M. King, Gidding M Keyes and Clark M. Sanders, Martha C. Price, James W. Russell, Asa Waterman, J. D. Marse, John Baker, Letitia A. Fleet, administratrix of John G. Fleet deceased, Alfred A. Valentine and William H. Butler, Alfred Roe, John W. Buckmaster, John Cocks, Joseph Agate, Albert Richards and Charles Douchy, William Patrick, John Horan, George W. Stow, George C. Smally and Alfred W. Bartlett, Elisha Bloomer, Edgar F. Peck.—Summons for relief. To the above-named defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the Office of the Clerk of the County of Suffolk, in the village of Riverhead, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on me at No. 53 Ludlow-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Oct 26, 1857.

HORATIO SIMMS, Attorney for Plaintiff.

The complaint herein was filed in the County Clerk's Office at Riverhead on the 27th day of October, 1857.

HORATIO SIMMS, Attorney for Plaintiff.

n4-law6wW*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—LLEWELLYN S. HASKELL against THOMAS B. MERRICK and BUCKLAND W. BULL, against ROBERT B. EATON, GEORGE H. HILL and JOHN W. CANDLER.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 106 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eight hundred and sixty-five dollars and seventy-six cents, with interest from the 1st day of October, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Oct. 2, 1857.

WM. E. CURTIS,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 23d day of October, 1857,

WM. E. CURTIS,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.

o28-law6wW*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—MARTHA HEALY against MICHAEL HEALEY.—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 9th day of October, 1857, at the City Hall, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 347 Broadway, in said City, twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in complaint.—Dated New-York, Oct. 8, 1857.

SPENCER & SANFORD,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

o14-law6wW*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—STEPHEN M. GLADWIN against E. R. ROBERTSON, JOHN ROBERTSON, and —— COOK.—Summons for a money demand on contract. Com. not served. To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 38 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand dollars and four cents, with interest from the 23d day of October, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Oct. 23, 1857.

CHAPMAN & HITCHCOCK,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 38 Wall-st.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 9th day of November,

CHAPMAN & HITCHCOCK,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

n11-law6wW*

N. Y. SUPREME COURT.—DOROTHEA FOSTER, plaintiff, against JOSEPH FOSTER, defendant.—Summons.—For Relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To JOSEPH FOSTER, the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the City of New-York, at the City Hall in the city of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, at No. 53 Liberty-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Sept. 16, 1857.

ZITZ & KAPP, Plaintiff's Att'ys,
No. 53 Liberty-st.

s23-law12W*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS FAIRWEATHER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the dwelling of WILLIAM H. FAIRWEATHER, No. 443 2d-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of February next.—Dated New-York, July 28, 1857.

SUSAN FAIRWEATHER, Administratrix.
WM. H. FAIRWEATHER, Administrator.

jy29-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN P. ROPKE, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at the office of JAMES GRIDLEY, No. 59 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of January next.—Dated July 13, 1857.

CAROLINE ROPKE,
Administratrix, &c.

jy15-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY HART, late of the City of New-York, Broker, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of John Flanley, No. 1,302 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 21, 1857.

M. T. BRENAN,
JOHN FLANLEY, } Executors.

jy22-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES F. E. KLUGKIST, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 25 South-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of April next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 25, 1857.

JOHN P. KOHL,
CARL STRUVER, } Executors.

o7-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES REILLY, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the residence of FRANCIS KELLY, No. 282 Pacific-street, in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 14th day of April next.—Dated Oct. 7, 1857.

FRANCIS KELLY,
PHILIP REILLY, } Executors.

o14-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN Y. VAN TUYL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 168 South-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of May next.—Dated Nov. 10, 1857.

n11-law6mW* BENJ. S. VAN TUYL, Administrator.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF CORNING & CO. WILL be continued hereafter only for the purpose of liquidation.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1857.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day entered into copartnership under the name of BENEDICT & CO., for the transaction of an Exchange and Collection business, and for the purchase and sale of Stocks and Bonds on Commission.

By mutual arrangement, the business and good-will of the firm of CORNING & CO. have been relinquished to us, and for the present we will retain the offices occupied by them at No. 63 Wall-st.

(Signed.) E. CORNELIUS BENEDICT,
EDWARD P. KOHLY.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP of J. H. PRENTICE & CO. is dissolved from this date, by mutual consent. JOHN H. PRENTICE will liquidate the copartnership affairs, having full authority for that purpose.—NEW-YORK, Nov. 17, 1857.

JOHN H. PRENTICE, JAMES H. PRENTICE,
WILLIAM H. AMES, HENRY MOLTEN.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BUCK SHOT, DROP SHOT AND BAR LEAD.—Our tower being now in full operation, we are enabled to furnish the above articles in any quantity. We call especial attention to the quality and extra sizes of our manufacture. We warrant the contents of the bags to be the same as the samples shown—equal to the best, and superior to any offered in this market.

TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 82 Beekman-st.

CUT NAILS AND SPIKES, CLINCH NAILS, Horse-shoe Iron, Nail Rods, &c., made of superior charcoal Iron, at the Sable Iron Works, for sale by the agent of the manufacturers, MERRITT TRIMBLE, No. 86 Broad-st. Parcels for the West can be delivered at Rouse's Point, Troy or Albany.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled, solid oak and grained chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of these cheap and fashionable styles of Bedroom Furniture, will find an extensive assortment at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

$4 50 DOUBLE SOLE WATER-PROOF SEWED BOOTS, NOW READY. ALSO, THOSE $3 50 CONGRESS BOOTS AT JONES', NO. 10 ANN-ST. EAR THE M UM.

SUPERIOR LARD AND TALLOW OILS.—Very fine, for machinery and burning. Barrels, 30 to 40 gallons. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Farmers' Club, American Institute.

The Farmers' Club resumed their fortnightly meetings at the American Institute on Tuesday. There was not a very numerous attendance. On the table was a specimen of Japanese squash, grown by Mr. LIVINGSTONE and presented to Judge MEIGS, from seed obtained from the Japan expedition. This specimen weighs nearly *nineteen* pounds, it is pear shaped, light green on the surface, and is very solid to the touch. It is said to be an excellent substitute for the [illegible], or egg plant, and it is believed that this variety will be a great acquisition to this country.

MONSTER VEGETABLES.

The Secretary reported that at the late Fair at San Francisco, cabbages were exhibited weighing 72 pounds; four squashes on one vine weighed 800 pounds; a beet 85 pounds; an apple 15 inches round; peaches 10 inches round; also, splendid white grapes; a pear 16 inches round, weighing 26 ounces; other pears of the Duchesse d'Angouleme variety weighing 28 ounces.

VITALITY OF SEEDS AND INDIAN CORN.

Mr. DAUBENY, of Oxford, had read a report of the Committee on the Vitality of Seeds. He exhibited a register kept in the Botanic Garden, showing experiments on seeds. The shortest period of vitality was 6 years; the longest, 48 years; grasses, 8 years; [illegible], 10; conifers, 10; lindens, 27; malvaceæ, 27; leguminosæ, 48; convolvuli, 14; umbelliferæ, 8, &c.

As to the Indian Corn, Mr. GEORGE EMERSON, of the United States, had stated his doubt of its being strictly a plant of the New World, from the fact of its being found in a floral decoration among the sculptures at Rome in the time of RAFFAELLE.

ARTESIAN WELLS IN AFRICA.

The Moniteur, of Algeria, states that the first Artesian well in that country has recently been constructed, [illegible] in the Oasis of Oued Rir. It was made by a detachment of the Foreign Legion. The well gives 4,000 quarts per minute, or 600 hogsheads per hour, temperature about 75° Fahrenheit. The surprise and joy of the Africans was unbounded. They have named it the "Well of Peace."

A second and a third well have been dug in the same locality, water being available at a depth of 270 feet.

SPECIMENS OF GUANO.

Mr. ISAIAH DECK, Analytic Chemist, of this City, exhibited specimens of bats' dung from the limestone caves of Jamaica, yielding a strong smell of ammonia upon being moistened with a solution of potash. In appearance, it resembles peat, or by a person without his spectacles but accustomed to the use of them it might easily be mistaken by the eye if not to the touch for ANDERSON'S "solace" tobacco. This variety exists in great quantities in Jamaica and is applied usefully in the growth of the sugar cane.

Specimens of Rock Guano from the Island of Sombrero in the Caribbean Sea were shown. It had been generally considered as only a coral reef, and hitherto a wide berth had been given it by sailors. It is unproductive except that a species of cactus will grow on it. The reef or island rises to the height of 40 feet. The theory of the speaker was that the specimens he exhibited had been true guano which had been submerged, subjected to the action of volcanic heat and finally thrown up again. All that is above the water is a rock containing at least 80 per cent of pure phosphate of lime.

A specimen of Californian guano was next shown. It approximates to the Peruvian in the amount of its ammonia, but it contains a larger proportion of the phosphates. It contains a few sea-weeds. Professor MAPES remarked that if the specimen were absolutely pure guano no vegetable would grow in it. The Doctor proceeded to observe that a thousand tons of it are on their way hither. Though it is found in a rainy latitude it contains 50 per cent. of soluble matter. The quantity is calculated at two millions of tons. Birds are constantly being disturbed on the island, and it is believed to be exclusively the product of birds. The island is situated in the Gulf of Lower California.

Guano from Baker's Island in the Pacific Ocean, between California and the Sandwich Islands,) was then exhibited. It contains only 2 per cent. of moisture and 2 per cent. of carbonate of lime. Mixed phosphates of lime and magnesia 84.25 per cent. The proportion of ammonia is 1.12—proportion soluble in water 7.25 per cent., sp. grav. 2.50. Weight of a cubic foot of it about 140 pounds.

The speaker then read a paper to demonstrate the superiority of the phosphate over the ammoniacal guanos. He thought phosphoric acid was a more important element in vegetable growth than ammonia. The California guano would, in his opinion, be found to be more useful if mixed with the phosphatic guano from Sombrero, (not ten days' voyage,) than either variety used separately.

Professor MAPES inquired and found that this is not identical with what had been imported into Boston as Mexican guano. It was not hard to grind it.

Before the subject of the day was taken up Professor MAPES was anxious to speak of phosphate of lime. He only repeated what he had so often reiterated as to the specific difference in the material, and the results of the native mineral and that which has passed through living organisms. The phosphate rock will not assimilate with plants, nor act as a pabulum. He did not believe that the dung of birds was the foundation of the guano so abundantly brought here. It was notorious that the mineral matter derivable from a burnt haystack was far more valuable than the same quantity of the same mineral matter taken from the rock. Analytically alike, the practical value was quite another thing. It was an important fact and could not be too extensively known.

Dr. DECK said that these injurious results of the native mineral are, perhaps, traceable in the apatite of Estramadura, and in other cases owing to the presence of *fluoride* of *calcium*, which is poisonous to plants.

Professor MAPES said that even at Dover, near Lake Champlain, where there is an entire absence of the [illegible], his remarks and the same results apply. The calcined bones of these animals answer best.

Dr. [illegible] contended that the whole was a [illegible]. Organic matters were [illegible] more soluble than mineral guano. Ammonia was worth more in the market than any other ingredient of manure, and that being so, that guano was assuredly of the highest mercantile or marketable value which contained most ammonia. Yet if the richest guano were laid on land that did not need it, it would be so much material thrown away. A young physician prescribed successfully for his first patient, a shoemaker. His next patient was a tailor. He tried the same remedy, but the patient died, and the physician erroneously made this entry in his notebook: "Mem. What will cure a shoemaker will kill a tailor."

Professor MAPES said it was right to determine the quality of soils before applying perhaps an excess of what they contained. But then, that excess might exist in a shape such as the plant could not take up. In that way it was that lime and soluble phosphates would be found useful on limestone and phosphatic soils.

The conversation then turned upon other topics, and before the close it was decided that the subject for the next meeting should be "the proper Winter feed and treatment of milch-cows," and "the Winter treatment of barn-yard manure."

Adjourned to the first Tuesday in December.

Coroners' Inquests.

FOUND DROWNED.—An inquest was held yesterday on the body of an unknown man, who was found drowned foot of Catharine-slip, East River. No marks of violence were discovered on the body. The deceased was about 26 years of age, and appeared to have been in the water three or four days.

THE RECENT EXPLOSION.—Coroner CONNERY held an inquest yesterday in the case of Frederick Parlena, who died from injuries received from an explosion in the percussion-cap manufactory in Eighty-fifth-street, as previously reported. The evidence showed the explosion to be the result of accident, and a verdict was rendered accordingly.

FATAL FALL FROM A MILK-WAGON.—Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest, on Monday, on the body of John Wolfers, a boy eight years of age, who died from congestion of the brain, caused by falling from a milk-wagon on the 6th inst. The boy resided with his parents, at No. 359 West Ninety-ninth-street.

[Advertisement.]

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 17, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Under the head of "A Curious Proceeding," one of your reporters, yesterday, gave a condensed statement of an affidavit made before Judge BARNES by a person named JAMES HORNER, and as this affidavit abounds in false statements and deliberate perversions of the truth, which were devised to injure me, I ask the privilege of a few lines to characterize it as it deserves.

I therefore say that, in all its main statements in relation to the glass ballot-boxes, the affidavit of Mr. JAMES HORNER is untrue, and that those portions which have a semblance of the truth are studiedly disingenuous and vicious. It is not true that Mr. BENJAMIN WOOD procured the said boxes to be made, as is sworn to by JAMES HORNER. It is not true that Mr. FERNANDO WOOD was in any way cognizant of the interests of the contract. And it is not true that I ever sold my contract to any person whatever. It is true, however, that, some time after procuring my contract, being unable to furnish sufficient funds to complete it, I applied to Mr. BENJAMIN WOOD in order to obtain a loan of money to complete the manufacture within the stipulated time, and that the said Mr. B. WOOD refused to furnish it, and advised me to apply elsewhere. Some time after making this application, I persuaded Mr. WOOD to advance me several large sums of money, all of which were to be paid previous to the 27th of October last. This is the simple character of a transaction which has been artfully tortured by JAMES HORNER and his advisers into a conspiracy and fraud against the City.

It is not necessary, in view of the early investigation which will give the public the entire facts in the case, for me to add more at present than to conclude by saying, that had it not been for my indebtedness to Mr. B. WOOD, I would long ago have received my pay, and the public would have heard nothing of this "truly curious proceeding" and most curious affidavit, had it not been for the nearness of the approaching Charter election.

I will add, to show the true character of this transaction, that though I am a party to the suit, and the person principally interested, yet that no papers have been served on me, and that I only know what has been done through the columns of the public Press.

I, however, notify the plaintiff in said action, that whenever he serves me with any process in this case, I will prove the falsity of his charges, and satisfy the public as well as himself, that he has been used as a cat's-paw for the benefit of political monkeys.

SAMUEL C. JOLLIE.

[Advertisement.]

BRANDRETH'S PILLS PURIFY THE BLOOD.—To cure us when we are sick, the medicine we use must purify our blood. Consumption would never take away our dearest ones if purgation with BRANDRETH'S Pills had been sufficiently repeated during the attacks of influenza, colds and coughs. Because the tubercles are a deposit from the blood which BRANDRETH'S Pills surely remove. Cancer, canker, and all eruptions of the skin, are from impurities of the blood, which would be entirely prevented if BRANDRETH'S Pills were used in full, purifying doses, when our health is first broken by colds, rheumatism, bilious affections, dysentery, or other causes. Headaches and fevers of all kinds—even bowel affections, pains in different parts of the body—are all the consequence of matters retained in the blood beyond the time nature designed. BRANDRETH'S Pills promptly used—even in a single dose of three, four or five—often suffice to produce a permanent cure, and the impurities brought away are the best evidence of the great sanitary qualities of these pills. Old age will be slow in his approaches, and his advance will be easy by the use of these pills, which seem to aid the vital powers, and seems designed by nature as the natural medicine of man. Principal office No. 43 Brandreth Building, Canal-street; 25 cents a box, with full directions. Sold also at Nos. 296 Bowery, and 52 Division-street.

[Advertisement.]

A FURTHER DECLINE IN PRICES.

The last quotation in prices of Dry Goods at Messrs. CHAS. HEARD & Co's., No. 301 Grand-st., caused an immense excitement among the shopping community, not only verifying our friend Clapp's assertion that we give "one dollar's worth of Dry Goods for fifty cents," but we are assured that 1,000 ladies were obliged to leave the store yesterday without being served, in consequence of the *great rush*. What may be the effect of the announcement of a still further reduction in rich Silks, Velvets, Merinos, Muslin DeLaines, Linens, Cottons, &c., that form this stock we leave to the imagination of our reader, simply suggesting that a visit to No. 301 Grand-st., is worthy the attention of all our lady friends.

[Advertisement.]

REDUCTION IN UNDERGARMENTS!!

REAL MERINO UNDERGARMENTS,

Warm, durable and at prices lower than ever.

These are genuine Merino Goods, not the cotton imitation now sold in many places for Merino.

$1 50 shirts and drawers we are selling for $1, and the $1 goods at 75 cents.

Call, Examine and Compare.

A. RANKIN & Co., No. 96 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night a monster entertainment is to be given at this favorite Theatre, to which we would call the particular attention of the reader, viz.: the national drama of "Rebels and Tories," the drama of "Wallace the Hero of Scotland;" the burlesque of "Damio and Pythio," and the comedy of the "Yankee Heiress," with the "American Acrobats" in two scenes (after the first and second pieces) of their immense feats.

[Advertisement.]

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—This excellent perfume, used as a toilet wash, gives clearness and purity to the complexion, allays all irritation of the skin and removes tan, freckles, blotches, &c., from the face. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, and by all druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

FREDRICKS' TEMPLE OF ART,

Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

Ladies' entrance, No. 587 Broadway. Gentlemen's entrance, No. 585 Broadway.

Photographs, Hallotypes, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes. Prices and pictures warranted satisfactory. A visit and examination of the productions of this magnificent establishment is respectfully solicited.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX.—Hats must be worn, and gentlemen of elegant taste deem it equally imperative upon them to purchase of KNOX. This accounts for the continued success of his popular establishment, No. 212 Broadway, while rivals in trade are suffering in consequence of the hard times. Shrewd people will take a hint from this, and, like him, adopt the plan of manufacturing a superior article and selling it cheaply. Try it.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Fever and ague, and all intermittents yield to this remedy. Quinine acts as a corrosive stimulant, and when it checks the disease revenges itself upon the bones and tendons; but this balsamic medicine renovates the whole system, enables nature to throw off the complaint, and entails no unpleasant consequences.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Gold Watches and Pens and Pencils retailing below cost, by the importers and manufacturers,

WILMARTH & CLUSSMAN,

No. 21 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL.—An adjourned meeting of this Board was held on Monday evening, President PIERSON in the Chair.

Board of Education.—The Committee on Schools, Arts and Sciences reported, and nominated as members of the Board of Education to fill the vacancies occasioned by the resignation of EDWARD COPELAND and W. S. DILLINGHAM, the names of ROSWELL C. BRAINARD and EDWARD A. LAMBERT.

Alderman DELVECCHIO moved to amend by substituting the name of Henry McCLOSKY, editor of the *Eagle*, for that of EDWARD A. LAMBERT, which was lost by 13 ayes to 15 nays. He then moved to substitute the name of Mr. McCLOSKY for Mr. BRAINARD, which was lost by 20 nays to 8 ayes. The report of the Committee was then adopted.

BROOKLYN CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

The Railroad Committee reported in favor of directing the Railroad Company to run their cars to the full extent of their routes regularly. Thus to remedy the delays now much complained of on the Myrtle-avenue and several other routes where passengers now have to change cars and meet with considerable delay. The report was adopted, and the Clerk directed to notify the Company that if the order is not complied with, legal proceedings will be commenced to compel them to do so.

The same Committee presented a report directing the Company forthwith to lay tracks on Flatbush-avenue, and put the line into operation in accordance with their contract with this city.

On motion of Alderman PIERSON this report was laid on the table, and ordered printed, together with the contract, charter, laws, &c., to give the members an opportunity to examine the same.

The same Committee also reported in favor of requesting the Company to run one car on each route as late as 1 o'clock A. M., which was adopted.

BREAD BY WEIGHT.

Alderman VAN BRUNT moved a suspension of the rules to offer an ordinance directing all dealers in Bread to sell the same by weight. The motion was lost.

COMMISSIONERS OF DEEDS.

The following Commissioners of Deeds were appointed: JAMES P. CASEY, ISAAC C. LAMLEY, WM. W. RANDOLPH, JOSEPH J. MARRIN, CHARLES W. WARING, JOHN RICHARDSON.

A GANG OF ROWDIES ATTEMPT TO ROB A VESSEL.—We are informed by Officer BEATTY, of the First Precinct Police, Brooklyn, that at 5 o'clock Monday evening last, a gang of rowdies, to the number of forty or more, made a descent upon the schooner *Vermilia*, Captain JORDAN ABRAMS, then lying at the foot of Pacific-street, and by violence drove away the Captain and crew, when they commenced to sack the vessel, carrying away wood and potatoes. The Captain failing in finding a Police force to assist him, obtained a gun, and with this, backed by his crew, he returned to the vessel, and succeeded in frightening the villains away, until he had an opportunity to cast off his vessel, which he did, and dropped into the stream, where he was beyond the reach of the party. Yesterday morning one of the crew came ashore at the foot of Pacific-street, and upon being identified as belonging to the schooner, he was set upon by the same gang and severely beaten. This vessel is owned in New-York, and recently arrived from Virginia with a cargo of wood and potatoes. No arrests have been made.

KINGS COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—An adjourned meeting of the Board was held yesterday. The Clerk was directed to give public notice of the intention of the Board to apply to the next Legislature for the passage of a law to divide the county into four Coroner's Districts; also, five Districts for Superintendents of the Poor; also, for the recording of *lis pendens* at the expense of the parties, and the closing of Crown-street, near Rodgers, opposite the Penitentiary. Considerable routine business of no general interest was transacted, when the Board adjourned for three weeks.

ANOTHER ATTEMPTED HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Mr. A. M. EASTMAN, of the firm of EASTMAN & ROBERTS, New-York, while passing through Adelphi-street, Brooklyn, to his residence, Saturday evening last, was attacked by a man who attempted to steal his watch. Mr. EASTMAN knocked his assailant down with a cane, and reached his house without further molestation.

FIRE.—An unoccupied house in the Ninth Ward of Brooklyn, valued at $500, was destroyed by fire on Monday morning.

☞ During the 48 hours ending Monday morning, the Brooklyn Police made 79 arrests, and during the same time 73 lodgers were accommodated at the different stations.

☞ The Police report six burglaries in Brooklyn during Saturday and Sunday night last.

☞ There were 77 deaths in Brooklyn during the week ending Saturday last.

☞ Circuit Court Calendar, Brooklyn, for this day. Nos. 4, 15, 18, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 17.

1,000	U. S. 6s,'68,-coup.	111	180	Erie R. R.	19
1,000	N. Y. State 5s,'58	99½	250	do	19¼
500	Ind. State 2½s	51	550	do	19⅜
2,000	Tenn. St 6s, '90	88	200	do	19⅜
9,000	Virginia 6s	89	200	do	19¾
7,000	do	89½	400	do	20
500	do	91	250	do b60	20¼
5,000	N. Car. State 6s	87½	300	do	20⅝
1,000	Missouri State 6s	75	110	Hudson River R. R.	23
2,000	do	75½	10	do	22
7,000	do	76	25	do	22½
18,000	do	76½	100	Harlem R. R.	10⅛
22,000	do	77	400	do	10¼
1,000	Louisiana St. 6s	80	540	do	10
1,000	Cal. St. 7s '70	68	200	do b30	10½
1,000	do	68½	100	Harlem R. R. pref	22
2,000	Cal. St. 7s '75	68½	200	Reading Railroad	45
4,000	do	68½	150	do	46
9,000	Brooklyn City 6s	89¾	500	do	47
1,000	N. Y. C. R.R. 6s	90	400	do	46½
11,000	do	89	100	do	46⅝
3,000	do	88½	200	do b30	46¼
2,000	N. Y. C. R.R. 7s	102½	700	do b3	46¾
2,000	Har. R. R. 1st m	72	185	Mich. Cen. R R	61
7,000	Ill. Cent. R.R. b	88	31	do	60
3,000	do	87	50	do s60	59
6,000	Ter.H.&Alt.2dM	51	150	do	60¼
50	Phenix Bank	92½	50	M. S. & N. I. R. R.	25
60	Bank of Commerce	98½	100	do	26
67	Am. Exchange B'k	90	1400	do	27
25	B'k of the Republic	95¼	250	do	26¾
10	Hanover Bank	77	375	do	26⅝
25	Metropolitan Bank	93	150	do	26¾
10	Park Bank	81½	100	do b60	27½
88	do	85	200	do b10	27
100	Clev., Col. & C. R.	90	50	do b60	27
150	Canton Company s3	18¾	28	M. S. & N. Ia. p. s.	46
100	do	18½	50	do	45¾
250	do	20	135	do	45¼
8	Del. & H. Canal Co.	102	50	do s10	45¼
100	do s15	102	50	Panama Railroad	91
6	do	102½	260	do	91½
48	do	103	100	do s10	91½
100	Penn. Coal Co	64½	50	do s60	91½
370	do	65	5	Illinois Central RR	98½
100	do	64½	300	do	99¼
975	Cumb. Coal Co	13½	100	do	99
100	do c	14	545	Clev. & Pitts. R. R	13
150	do	13½	20	do	14
800	do s3	13¼	140	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	82
100	do b30	13¾	65	do s3	82¼
100	do b10	13½	100	do b30	83
200	do s15	13¼	600	Clev. & Toledo R.R.	44
250	do b3	13¾	1850	do	44¼
700	do b60	14	400	do c	44¾
10	Pacific M. S. Co	68	100	do b10	44½
61	do	69	100	do b30	44½
7	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	79¾	300	do	44½
100	do b3	80	500	do b30	44¾
1621	do	80	215	Chic. & R. I. R.	81
250	do s5	80	250	do	80½
300	do	80½	20	do	80¾
145	La Crosse & M. R	17	100	do b10	80½
50	do s30	17	100	do s30	80
80	do	18	75	do s3	80
100	do s3	17½	140	Mill. & Miss. R.	35
85	do	17½	60	do	36

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board the following sales of Stocks and Bonds were made at auction by S. DRAPER:

$1,000 California 7s	int. ad.	64½
$10,000 Milwaukee and Beloit R. R. 8s	int. ad.	22¼
$1,000 City of Memphis 6s	int. ad.	58¼
$3,000 Missouri 6 ⅌ cent. bonds	int. ad.	74½
50 shares Phenix Bank		93
10 shares Union Bank		95⅝
20 shares American Exchange Bank		88
20 shares Pacific Mail Steamship Co		68
20 shares Pacific Mail Steamship Co		67⅞
50 shares Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co		75¼

Also, the following by ALBERT H. NICOLAY:

$3,050 Terre Haute and Alton 2d mort.	int. ad.	49¾
23 shares Mechanics' Bank		92½
15 shares Union Bank		95⅛
56 shares Trenton Iron Co		40

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	N.Y. State 6s, '72	108	600	Harlem Railroad	10⅛
3,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	88	150	Harlem RR. Pref	24
500	Cal State 7s, '70	70	225	Reading R. R	45½
2,000	do	69	100	do s30	46
2,000	City 6s, '69	98	100	do b30	46¾
1,000	Mich So.S.Fd Bs.	68	5	Mich.So.& N.I.R.R	26
3,500	Ill. C. R.R Bs	87	90	Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	13½
00	Cumb. Coal Co	13½	100	do	13¾
25	do	13	250	do	14
,00	do s30	13	127	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	82½
50	Del. & Hud.Can.Co.	102¾	100	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	44
10	do	103	75	do	44¼
112	Pacific Mail St. Co.	70	300	do c	44½
100	do	70½	100	do s60	43½
53	do	71	106	Chic. & R. I. R'd	80½
20	Manhattan Gas Co.	120	50	do s60	80
20	Erie Railroad	20	50	do s30	80½
105	do	19¾	150	do	80¾
200	do b3	19½	35	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	37½
200	do s30	19	350	La C. & Mil. R. R.	17

TUESDAY, Nov. 17—P. M.

The attention of the Street is almost wholly absorbed to-day by the active movement on the Stock Exchange. The continued and extraordinary rise, is not less remarkable than the very heavy amount of business transacted. Both are evidence of a violent though not altogether unreasonable rebound from the late panic depression in all values, good, bad and indifferent. All are now rapidly rising together, as all precipitately fell together. The distribution of sales was wider to-day than at any previous market, and what had almost been lost sight of as low-priced fancies, such as Cumberland Coal, La Crosse, Pittsburg and other stocks of like low range, are suddenly bought up at the rate of 2, 3 and even 5 ⅌ cent. a day! The real strength evinced, however, in the reaction, is seen in the dividend-paying securities of the States, and of the New-York Central, Galena and Rock Island roads. The aggregate business to-day is equal to about 30,000 shares and $150,000 on the State and Railway bond list. The market was strong throughout, and although prices were a fraction off at the Second Board, the general closing at 4 o'clock was one of decided steadiness on most of the list. The temper of the market for a few days past, and the extent of the rise from the lowest depression in October, may be seen in the following brief table, which we have made to include also the rates current the fortnight before the panic set in, in August:

	Aug. 8.	Lowest in Oct.	Nov. 17.
New-York Central	83¼	49	81 @80¾
New-York & Erie	34¾	7	20⅛@19⅞
Reading	71½	20	47 @46¼
Michigan Southern	50½	6	27 @28
Rhode Island	95	55	81 @80¾
Galena	92⅛	54	82¼@82½
Toledo	57	21	44½@44¾
Illinois Central	119½	68	99½@99
Illinois Central Bonds	99¼	50	88 @87
Pittsburg	40	6	14 @14
Panama	97	60	91½@91
Milwaukee	53½	8	36 @37½
La Crosse	35½	3½	18 @17
Virginia 6s	91	65	89 @89¼
Missouri 6s	79⅜	59	75 @77
Delaware & Hudson	118	77½	102½@103
New-York Central 6s	86⅞	68	90 @88½

The Money Market to-day was quiet and generally easy. Gold has fallen to 100¼@100½ ⅌ cent. The Domestic Exchanges not quite so favorable as yesterday on Philadelphia. We quote 97½@97¾; Baltimore, 96@96½; Boston, 99¼@99¾. The market for bills on London, for the Boston packet, left off 108@108½ for select names, and 107½@108 for first-rate Southern drawer with New-York indorsement. The *City of Washington*, from Liverpool, brought in $75,000 in Gold, and the *Harmonia*, from Hamburg, $63,000.

The receipts at the Sub-Treasury to-day amounted to $109,988; payments, $116,340; balance, $5,-066,741.

The debt of the State of Illinois presents some striking features for the examination of capitalists who are scanning the Stock list for investment. The indebtedness of the State is $12,834,144 95, as follows:

Internal improvem't debt	$3,517,953 49	
Arrears of int. and int. Bds.	3,807,350 35	$7,325,303 84
Registered Canal debt	3,006,470 23	
Unregistered Canal debt	1,491,505 61	
Arr'rs of int. on unreg. Bds.	1,016,865 27	5,508,841 11
Total debt on Jan. 1, 1857		$12,834,144 95

The interest on the registered debt is entirely paid up, and on the 1st of July last the Canal Trustees paid 10 ⅌ cent. of the principal out of the proceeds of the Canal lands. There has been paid during the four years ending Jan. 1, 1857, over and above accruing interest, $4,564,840 40, and payment on account of principal must continue until the entire principal is paid, as the interest taxes levied to liquidate the debt realizes over $1,100,000 ⅌ annum, as the above statement shows; therefore, with the reduction of the debt, and the consequent decrease in the payment of interest, added to the increased receipts from the tax, there is very strong probability that the State will be able to liquidate its entire indebtedness in ten years. The arrears of interest have been funded into six ⅌ cent. Bonds, interest to commence in 1860. The State cannot create any new debt.

The value of the exports hence of the leading articles of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, for the week ending to-day, is $2,121,551, against $1,947,595, the week ending Nov. 15, last year.

The Bank of the Commonwealth, until further notice, will redeem the notes of the following banks: Mechanics' and Manufacturers' Bank, Trenton, N. J., fives and upwards; Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, Middletown Point, N. J., all denominations; Catskill Bank, Catskill, N. Y., all denominations; Merchants' Bank, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., all denominations; New-York County Bank, New-York, all denominations; State Bank at New-Brunswick, N. J., all denominations; Hunterdon County Bank, Flemington, N. J., fives and upwards.

THOMPSON, MORSE & Co. quote Currency, Land Warrants, &c., this week as follows:

Gold	Buy.¼ ⅌ c.p'm. Sell.⅜	
N. Y. State currency (until Th'y)	par.	
New-England currency	⅛	⅌ cent. dis.
New-Jersey currency	½@3	⅌ cent. dis.
Philadelphia currency	2½@2¾	⅌ cent. dis.
Interior Pennsylvania currency	4½@	⅌ cent. dis.
Baltimore currency	3½@4	⅌ cent. dis.
Interior Maryland currency	4½@5	⅌ cent. dis.
Delaware currency	2½@2¾	⅌ cent. dis.
Rhode Island currency	5 @5½	⅌ cent. dis.
Ohio, Ind., Ky., and Mo. currency	2½@3	⅌ cent. dis.
Illinois and Wisconsin currency	5 @6	⅌ cent. dis.
Canada currency	1¾@2	⅌ cent. dis.
Southern currency	5 @7	⅌ cent. dis.

Exchanges improving. Uncurrent money market active.

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying Prices.	Selling Prices.
40 Acre Warrants, ⅌ acre	90c.	$1 00
80 Acre Warrants, ⅌ acre	70c.	76
120 Acre Warrants, ⅌ acre	62c.	68
160 Acre Warrants, ⅌ acre	72c.	78

Market dull and fluctuating.

New-York Central Railroad Meeting.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A meeting of the stockholders of this corporation has been called at the City Hall in Albany, on the 9th day of December next, at 10 A. M. The notices for this meeting have been published in several of the City and country journals.

This movement on the part of the stockholders is right, and augurs well for the future management of railroads. It shows a determination on the part of *some stockholders*, at least, to take such steps as are calculated to cause the managers of railroads to feel their direct responsibility to those whose interests they represent. Those managers are the chosen trustees, whose duty it is to care for and manage with entire fidelity the property intrusted to their care. They, like the trustees of an estate, are bound in all cases to abstain from trading or speculating in the trust fund.

They should not seek railroad positions for the purpose of promoting their own personal advantage. Any solicitation of proxies on their part, should therefore be regarded with suspicion. The custom of issuing an annual circular to every stockholder, requesting the return of a proxy to some prominent manager, is in very bad taste, to say the least of it.

The postage is paid on these communications from the fund belonging to the stockholders. This is but little better than the lavish expenditure which is so largely made in the shape of free passes. It is to be feared that both are done to promote personal views, inconsistent with the true interests of the corporation.

The greatly-depreciated value of stocks and other Railroad securities, which has for some time characterized the market of that species of property, has been mainly owing to the management of those concerns, under systems which are illy calculated to protect the property of the owners. In many instances Railroads have been marked by extensive frauds and peculations on the part of officers and agents; while in others the funds of the corporation have been deposited in banks in large amounts, with a view to accommodate Railroad managers with large loans.

On most roads there is an improper mingling by the managers, of its executive and financial business. The salutary rule adopted by all governments, that the same hand should not receive and disburse the public funds, is almost altogether disregarded by the managers of these corporations. The executive or contracting agent, either directly or through the instrumentality of a subordinate clerk dependent upon the contracting power, pays and discharges all the obligations of the company for labor, material, and other things purchased by it through him. This affords very great latitude for fraud and peculation.

The treasurer, who is the general financial officer of most companies, and is declared to be the keeper of the funds, can, upon his own draft, without the counter-signature of any other distinct and independent department, transfer these funds from one depository to another, or draw them in unlimited amounts. He is also the keeper of the general or home stock books, with unlimited power to issue stock scrip, without its being registered in another distant and independent department. True it is that the home scrip is usually signed by the President of the Company. This, however, affords no protection against fraud, as blanks for scrip are usually left in large numbers with the Treasurer containing the signature of the President.

The New-York Central Railroad is not entirely exempt from the faults chargeable to other railroads. It is this idea which has so greatly depressed the value of the stock in the stock-market. Why should the stock of a corporation, upon which it has always declared a dividend of 8 per cent. per annum, be sold in the market at a price varying from 5 to 25 per cent. less than is readily paid for the Bonds of the same Company, bearing an interest of only 6 per cent?

The impression very generally prevails, that these corporations are managed upon systems which open wide the door to fraud, and it is feared that as to many of them, much of the stockholders' property has escaped thereat. It is high time that these systems of management should be thoroughly inspected and their true features discerned. All railroads should be managed through separate departments, distinct and independent of each other, the heads of which should be eligible by the stockholders themselves voting personally upon the point. If a legislative remedy is required to accomplish this result, it should be applied without hesitation and without fear.

STOCKHOLDER.

The New-York Central Railway Election.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the TIMES, of the 13th instant, "an old Stockholder" suggests that the New-York stockholders appoint their own agent, to whom their proxies may be sent, in preference to sending them to any of the executive officers of the company. The suggestion is a good one. Let the movement be made, and the agent appointed, and we will forward our proxies to him.

MANY STOCKHOLDERS.

Money Matters in Other Quarters.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Nov. 17.

There is a better feeling in the stock market generally, and almost all prices are advancing rapidly. The further news from Europe is esteemed more favorable. Business in both bonds and shares yesterday was quite large. Everybody seems to be operating as though the crisis was certainly passed, and that those who wish to invest can but lose by delay. Specie is pouring into the country at all points. The money market is easier, a natural consequence of the general belief that the crisis is over. There are few transactions on the street, but money can be had with satisfactory security at 1@1½ ⅌ cent. a month, and readily at 2.

The steady improvement in Reading Railroad shares for the last three or four days may be accounted for in a knowledge of the fact that the Company have had under negotiation a very important financial arrangement, the consummation of which was announced yesterday. In the crisis that overtook every description of business a few weeks ago, the Reading Railroad Company, as well as almost all the other large railroad companies in the country, was caught with a heavy floating debt, which, in the peculiar condition of the money market, it was found quite inconvenient, if not impossible, to carry. This, with the unusual prostration of the coal trade, forced the Company to the unpleasant dilemma of permitting its paper to go to protest. Since which, it is understood, the officers of the Company have been busy in making provisions for its 1860 bonds, including the Company's floating debt. A mortgage of $7,000,-000 has been executed for this purpose. We have not the details of the arrangement, but understand, generally, that the Company will probably be relieved from any further difficulty in relation to its floating liabilities. The position enjoyed by the Company under the act extending the 1850 loans, it is said, will probably make the creditors tractable.

The *Bulletin* states that the company's entire indebtedness, including the new mortgage, will be less than eleven millions of dollars—exclusive, of course, of capital stock. This seems a large sum, but when the immense business of the concern is considered, its magnitude shrinks by comparison to inconsiderable importance. It is stated that the net earnings of the road this year, after paying all expenses and the interest on the indebtedness of every kind, will be not less than $900,000, which may be made applicable to the payment of a dividend or a part of the floating debt.

From the Baltimore Patriot, Nov. 16.

Most of the good paper offered at bank to-day meets acceptance. Capitalists are more inclined to invest, and first-class notes are negotiated on the street at 1@1¼@1½ ⅌ cent. a month. Second class 2½@3 ⅌ cent. Money on call abundant at the rate of 10 ⅌ cent. per annum.

We quote exchange on New-York at 3¼@3½ ⅌ cent. premium; Boston do., 2½; and Philadelphia do., 1 ⅌ cent. premium.

Exchange on London nominal at 11@12 ⅌ cent. premium in Baltimore funds. Gold 2¾@3 ⅌ cent. premium. Virginia bank-notes 2½ ⅌ cent. discount. North Carolina, 4@5 ⅌ cent. discount. Notes of Ohio and other Western banks 4@5 ⅌ cent. discount.

The stock market (fancies especially) dull, and prices have given way. Baltimore and Ohio declined $2 per share since Saturday. Sales of 200 shares at 47@49, cash and time, closing at 47 bid, 47½ asked.

From the Charleston Standard.

The following is a comparison of the returns of the Charleston Banks, in each of the months of September and October, this year:

	Circulation.	Specie.	Dom. Exchange.
September	$7,105,170	$999,319	$10,265,550
October	6,614,279	704,701	9,333,628
	$591,891	$295,698	$931,992
		Deposits.	Loans on Personal Securities.
September		$2,893,298	$11,143,057
October		2,678,169	11,020,415

Altogether the exhibit is not favorable to an early resumption of specie payments, but it will be seen that the available assets of the banks have not been reduced in greater proportion than their liabilities, and their condition, therefore, is as safe and prosperous, perhaps, as it was before. There are many facts of interest in this report. The circulation of the Bank of the State and of the Bank of South Carolina has increased, while of all the other banks there has been a falling off. In all the banks there is a falling off in specie; and the Bank of Charleston, with a capital of $3,160,000, the Bank of Hamburg, with a capital of $500,000 and the Bank of Newberry, with a capital of $300,000, have nearly about the same amount of circulation.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Nov. 10.

The market opened this morning with a further decided improvement, and the feeling generally was more buoyant than at any period since the commencement of the turn. Cotton continues in strong favor, and is now two to two and a half cents above the lowest point a couple of weeks ago. There is a disposition, moreover, to move in every direction, and articles which have been entirely neglected for some time are beginning to attract attention.

The tone of the Money market is likewise much better, and capital has a manifest tendency to creep from its hiding places and seek investment. There was some nibbling for first-class paper to-day on the basis of 2½@3 ⅌ cent., but lenders do not reconcile themselves speedily to the suddenness of the change. They seem to imagine that 4@5 ⅌ cent. ought to be the rates for a little while longer. We hear of a round amount of choice mortgage loans placed at 1½ ⅌ cent. ⅌ month.

Stocks were inquired for in several quarters this morning, but holders have put up their figures generally for all descriptions.

Exchange on all points took a strong jump to-day. In Sterling the business reached £40,000, of which a round amount of Bill of Lading drafts at 96, and Clear at a range of 95@100, including £10,000 A 1 at the outside figure. The suddenness of the rise made the market quite irregular, so that whilst strictly first-class names were sold early at 97½; they subsequently brought par. Sight and short sight on New-York was in active request, especially the former, a round amount of which was sold at 2 ⅌ cent. discount. Subsequently parties refused to draw, and the banks, having hardly any supply, were compelled to put up their rate to par. A leading private drawer was offered 1 ⅌ cent. Early in the morning a sale of $25,000 three-days' sight was made at 3½ ⅌ cent. discount. Afterwards there were sales of $30,000 one-day sight at 2@2½ ⅌ cent. discount. Some 15 days date fixed was passed at 4. The market closed with an upward tendency. Francs have taken a wide range, say from 6f. 10c.@5f. 75c., but only small sales at the outside figure, and large transactions at 6f. 18c.@6f. 20c.

The Cotton Trade.

From Wright's Weekly Circular.

Per Canada.] NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 17, 1857.

My last circular was dated 11th inst. We are since in receipt of advices, per *Arabia*, to Oct. 31, and yesterday, by *City of Washington*, to Nov. 4. By the former we learned of a decline in the Liverpool cotton market of fully ⅛d. ⅌ ℔., caused mainly by the failure of the Borough Bank; the week's sales were but 14,000 bales. Delhi was reported captured. By the latter, sales in Liverpool for three days 15,000 bales, the market opening on the 4th with a moderate demand and declining tendency. Manchester dull and gloomy. Money market depressed. Breadstuffs lower. Consols firm at 89⅞@89¾.

On Wednesday and Thursday of last week a disposition to buy was manifested, at 13¼c. for Middling, 13½c. for good Middling Uplands, and 13½c. for Middling Orleans, chiefly on orders for Liverpool, and the continent of Europe. On Friday, however, the *Arabia's* advices brought our market once more to a dead stand, and the transactions have been quite small for several days. It is difficult to give quotations, as holders do not press their stock for sale, and the quantity here is still very limited. Those annexed must be considered nominal.

The sales for the week I estimate at 2,000 bales. The export has been 1,987 bales, all for Liverpool.

COTTON IN TRANSITU.—Owing to the non-arrival of the steamer from New-Orleans, we are without the expected samples, and there are no transactions to report. Two parcels only are at present offered.

Southern markets, for the week under review, have all been active, at an advance in each—see particulars under separate heads. The buying has been mainly for English account, with some little for France and the Continent of Europe. By telegraph we learn that upon receipt of the unfavorable news per *Arabia*, a decline was submitted to in Charleston and Savannah to the extent of only ⅛c.@¼c. ⅌ ℔., but in Mobile and New-Orleans of ¾c.@1c. ⅌ ℔. A fair amount of business was being done at the decline, nearly all on English account.

CROP—The prospects for crop have materially improved, owing to the absence of frost, and the unusually fine weather for maturing and picking which has prevailed over the great Cotton-producing region since the middle of September. It must now be conceded that the backwardness of the crop, by late Spring and cold, has been fully made up, and the general absence of complaint warrants the hope that the ultimate yield will exceed the estimates lately put forth at the South. The advent of frost has been so protracted that its occurrence now will have little or no effect upon quantity. Very soon I hope to be in possession of facts upon which to base an opinion in figures of the probable extent of the crop.

RECEIPTS—Planters are yet unwilling to send their crops freely to market, hence the receipts at the ports for the week under review amount to but 52,000 bales, against 93,000 bales during the corresponding week of last year. The total deficit at all the ports is now 286,000 bales, as compared with last year. By telegraph for a week later from New-Orleans, we learn that 40,000 bales have been received; and no doubt the advance in price at all the seaboard markets will induce planters to send their Cotton forward more rapidly.

EXPORTS—In spite of all obstacles, cotton moves to its legitimate destination—the consuming markets of the world. The export for the week is 35,000 bales, of which 24,000 bales are for Great Britain. The excess over last year to same time for England is 41,000 bales. To France the decrease is 29,000 bales; to other foreign ports there is an excess of 1,000 bales. There is no immediate prospect of Great Britain receiving less than she requires, as we learn by telegraph that 22,000 bales were cleared from New-Orleans for Liverpool alone during the week ending 13th inst., and that the bulk of 30,000 bales sold was also for that port.

The following is a statement of the movement in Cotton since the 1st September as compared with the previous four years:

	1857.	1856.	1855.	1854.	1853.
Rec. at P'ts	346,000	632,000	632,000	387,000	352,000
Ex. to G. B.	127,000	86,000	246,000	112,000	100,000
Ex. to France	27,000	56,000	67,000	55,000	11,000
Ex. other F. P.	26,000	25,000	46,000	22,000	25,000
Total Export	180,000	167,000	359,000	189,000	136,000
Stck on hand	212,000	390,000	288,000	261,000	245,000
Of which during the past week, included in the above:					
Rec. at P'ts	52,000	93,000	96,000	66,000	83,000
Ex. to G. B.	24,000	24,000	54,000	17,000	15,000
Ex. to France	2,000	6,000	24,000	11,000	1,000
Ex. other F. P.	8,000	3,000	7,000	3,000	3,000
Total Exports	35,000	33,000	85,000	31,000	19,000

The Reading Road.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

A telegraphic dispatch from Philadelphia states that the Reading Railroad Company yesterday executed a mortgage for seven millions of dollars, to take the place of the mortgage bonds of 1860, for the purpose of paying those bonds, and the floating debt of the company. When the new bonds are issued, the debt of the company will be less than eleven millions. Upon this subject, a correspondent writes to us:

"The 'assignment of the Reading Railroad,' so anxiously desired by a certain party in this City, is nothing more than a provision for certain loans falling due in 1860—which, upon the settlement, but one mortgage, amounting to $3,236,600, convertible, or payable in 1870, will remain upon the works of the company. 'In authorizing the execution of such mortgage,' Mr. CULLEN, in page 18 of last year's report, says: 'It will be for the stockholders to consider how far it would be advisable to extend its amount to such sums as will enable the company to secure, by bonds issued under it, and to be made to the Lebanon Valley Railroad Company, and such other expenditures as they may authorize. If such course is deemed advisable, the managers would recommend that the new bonds be made convertible into stock at par, for it has been already seen that this privilege gives an increased value to the securities, and is in no way prejudicial to the company.' Then, among other things, he recommends the purchase of the Willow-street Railroad, still at the option of the company. The necessity for making a connection *with the trade from New-York*, by the Delaware and Raritan Canal, is now becoming urgent, and in the sequel, at page 58 of the report, the authority for all these matters are given. By giving the foregoing an insertion in your paper, you will greatly oblige.

The Debt of Missouri.

From the Missouri Republican.

We think it perfectly safe to assure all abroad who are interested in the securities of our State that the public faith will be maintained. Missouri has never yet faltered in the redemption of her promises. She will not suffer herself to stand out a discredited and dishonored debtor, who, having the means to pay, withholds the payment of her just debts.

The bill which passed on the 9th inst., to create an additional issue of State Bonds to the North Missouri Railroad and Southwest Pacific Branch, are so restricted by the bill that the Bonds cannot be sold for less than 90 cents on the dollar in cash. The bill authorizing the mill tax to be levied to pay the interest on the State Bonds was strenuously and successfully opposed by General WATKINS in the Senate, on the ground that the interest can be paid without imposing additional tax upon the people; that the State has available means sufficient to pay the interest; two items that he would apply to that purpose are, first, now in the Treasury, the Sinking Fund, $300,000; second, amount due from State Bank, $300,000; third, if there should be a deficiency, the State can borrow the deficit from the Banks.

Boston Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 17.

The following is our Weekly Bank Statement:

Capital Stock	$31,960,000
Loans and Discounts	50,764,000
Specie	3,694,900
Amount due from other Banks	5,753,500
Amount due to other Banks	4,417,000
Deposits	14,993,500
Circulation	6,141,000

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Nov. 17—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull. Sales 1,000 bbls. at $4 32@$4 75 for super to extra Upper Lake, and $4 87@$5 for extra Ohio and Michigan. WHEAT opened firmer, but closed dull. Sales 18,000 bushels Chicago Spring at 76c.@77c.; 20,000 bushels Milwaukee Club at 82c., and 9,000 bushels White Michigan on private terms. CORN firmer. Sales 10,000 bushels at 62c. OATS steady. Sales 9,000 bushels at 35½c. WHISKY nominally 19½c. FREIGHTS firmer; 18c. for Wheat to New-York. *Lake Imports for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day*—14,000 bbls. Flour; 160,000 bushels Wheat; 2,000 bushels Corn; 6,000 bushels Oats. *Canal Exports*—100,000 bushels Wheat; 2,000 bushels Corn.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Nov. 17—6 P. M.

FLOUR tends downward. WHEAT has declined 2c. CORN firm. OATS steady. *Shipments*—To Buffalo, 1,100 bbls. Flour, 59,000 bushels Wheat; to Oswego, no Flour, 64,000 bushels Wheat. *Receipts*—2,500 bbls. Flour, 121,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, Nov. 17—6 P. M.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT unchanged. Sales of 20,000 bushels, at 87½c. for Milwaukee Club, and 85c. for Chicago Spring. CORN—Sales of 4,000 bushels at 70c. *Canal Freights* are unsettled. Wheat to New-York 13c.@14c. *Lake imports*—28,000 bushels Wheat. *Canal exports*—28,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Corn, 30,000 bushels Rye, 5,000 bushels Oats.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Nov. 17.

COTTON is unchanged in price. Sales of 11,500 bales. There is a better feeling in the market, and supplies are liberal. MESS PORK sells at $15. LARD in kegs, 13½c. GUNNY CLOTH, 12c. EXCHANGE on London, 97@100. On New-York 2 ⅌ cent. discount.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Tuesday.—First Board.*—$500 Chester and Del. Canal 6s, 65; $6,500 N. Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 55; $500 do., 55¼; $2,000 Catawissa Railroad 7s, 50; $8,000 Pennsylvania 5s, 85; $220 do., 84; $4,000 City 6s 85; $1,000 City Railroad 6s, 85; 300 Lehigh Zinc, 1; 31 N. Pennsylvania Railroad, 10; 100 do., 10½; 400 Catawissa Railroad, 8; 9 Lehigh Scrip, 37½; 15 do., 37⅝; 30 do., 37¾; 55 do., 38; 150 Union Canal, 4; 75 Schuylkill Navigation, 10; 350 Long Island Railroad, 10½; 10 Morris Canal Preferred, 90¼; 103 Reading Railroad, 23¼; 500 do., 23¼; 205 do., 23⅜; 51 do., 23⅝; 18 Pennsylvania Railroad, 40½; 165 Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 18; 10 Lehigh Navigation, 53; 1 Girard Bank, 9½; 20 do., 9¾; 40 do., 9⅞.

Closing Prices.—Phila. 6s, 85@85½; Phila. R. R. 83@85½; Philadelphia 6s, new, 91@93; Pennsylvania 5s, 84¾@85½; Reading Railroad 23⅜@23½; Reading R. R. Bonds, '70 70; Reading R. R. Mortg. 6s, '44, 81; Pennsylvania R. R., 40⅛@41½; Morris Canal Consolidated, 48@52; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 57½@61½; Schuylkill Navigation Stock 11@12; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 18@18½; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 12@15; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 7s, 1st, Mtg., 64; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 2d Mtg., 51@54; Long Island 10¾@10⅞; Vicksburg, 6¾@7½; Girard Bank, 9½@9¾; Lehigh Zinc, ⅞@1¼; Union Canal, 3⅝@4¼; New-Creek, ¾@⅞; Catawissa Railroad, 7⅛@8.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Leave	For	Date.
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. 18
Adriatic	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 21
Glasgow	New-York	Glasgow	Nov. 25
Arabia	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 25
City of Washing'n	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 28
North Star	New-York	Bremen	Nov. 28
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 2
Vanderbilt	New-York	Havre, &c	Dec. 5

FROM EUROPE.

Ariel	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 4
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 7
Atlantic	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 11
Vanderbilt	Havre	New-York	Nov. 14
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 14
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 18
New-York	Glasgow	New-York	Nov. 18
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 18
America	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 21

FOR CALIFORNIA, ETC.

Star of the West	New-York	Aspinwall	Nov. 20
Mexico	New-York	Vera Cruz	Nov. 20
Black Warrior	New-York	Havana	Nov. 27

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Glasgow, from Glasgow—Mr. and Mrs. Robert Dennistoun, Sr., Robert Dennistoun, Jr., Miss M. Dennistoun, C. J. Mitchell, Mrs. Francis, Miss Annie and Master Samuel Washington, Miss M. Wiggins, Louis and Ellen Barthold, M. Unger, Robert S. Richey, Jos. Chamberlain, Rev. Wm. Park and lady, Robert Stark, Charles O'Neil, E. St. Clair, John Cody, Robert Archibald and lady, Miss Jessie Robertson, Miss Eleanor Pauline, J. Stevoll, N. B. Falconer, Joseph Robinson, Alex. Gordon.

In steamship Hammonia, from Hamburg—H. Wilte, lady and family, Johanna Kraus, S. Kramer, T. Vanez, R. Barthold and family, Albert Wiese and family, Hamel Carsterns, E. H. Papendich, Mr. Knarr, E. Pesopke, Dr. Hostrup, Adolph Meyer, John Holborn, F. Pagenstader, Marie and Fanny Abeken, Hans Westergard, A. W. Leht and family, Emelie Kasstorf, Mariana Steinert, Anna Stropp, E. Sonnekalle, G. W. Bauer, Sophie Ebert, Daniel Hutman, Josephine Hacombe.

In steamship Nashville, from Charleston—Rev. W. A. Prentiss, Mrs. Prentiss, Miss Prentiss, Wm. F. Prentiss and 4 children, R. D. Barritt, A. G. Berringer, J. M. Phelps, G. F. Aldis, P. Dubricht, N. C. Himes, E. J. Sell, James Knight, Dr. A. A. H. Duckworth, and 10 in the steerage.

In steamship Alabama, from Savannah—Dr. Ward, W. S. Roberts, D. D. Spencer, and 7 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 50 | Sun sets.... 4 40 | Moon sets.... 5 42

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 9 19 | Gov. Island. 10 03 | Hell Gate..... 11 43

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Nov. 17.

Cleared.

Steamships Virginia, Jewett, New-Orleans, master; Daniel Webster, Miner, Havana, M. O. Roberts.

Ship C. D. Merwin, Merwin, Bristol, J. W. Elwell & Co.

Bark R. H. Gamble, Powell, St. Marks, Smallwood, Earl & Co.

Brigs Ashby, (Br.,) Thomas, Constantinople, P. I. Nevins & Sons; East, Graffam, Galveston, D. C. Murray.

Schooners Angeline, Stran, Havana, A. F. Conklin; Fleet Wing, Davis, Apalachicola, R. Post; Com. Kearney, Brown, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; E. C. Howard, Nickerson, Sombero, J. R. Dow; M. Mankin, Beebe, Boston; Dayton & Sprague.

Sloop Thomas Hull, Hull, Providence, master.

Steamers Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia, ——; Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, H. B. Cromwell; Locust Point, French, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell.

Arrived.

Steamship Glasgow, Duncan, Glasgow, and the Clyde Oct. 31, with mdse. and passengers to J. Raeburn. Has 28 cabin and 89 steerage passengers. Has had strong baffling head winds the whole passage.

Steamship Hammonia, (Ham.,) screw, Schwensen, Hamburg Nov. 1. Left the Elbe at 4 P. M., with mdse. and 405 passengers to Beck & Kunhardt. Had westerly gales most of the passage.

Steamship Nashville, Murray, Charleston with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Sunday, at 8 P. M., off Hatteras, exchanged signals with steamship Augusta, from New-York, bound S.; at 9 P. M. exchanged signals with a steamship bound S., supposed to be the Marion. The N. was detained by a fog.

Steamship Alabama, Schenck, Savannah Oct. 3, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill.

Ship Ellen Austin, Garrick, Liverpool Oct. 17, with mdse. and 568 passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Had 4 deaths. Nov. 10, lat. 42 20, lon. 60 44, passed the mainsail and part of the hull of a vessel; also, 40 or 50 bales of cotton; the hull and mast had been on fire, and had not been long in that situation. (Probably the Howadji, before reported burned at sea.)

Ship Chas. Cooper, Coffin, Antwerp Oct. 13, and Flushing 14th, with mdse. and 270 passengers to Laytin & Hurlbut. The C. C. was 6 ds. in the English Channel; has been W. of the Banks since 1st inst., with heavy westerly gales.

Bark Hanson Gregory, (of Rockland,) Sylvester, Newcastle, Eng., Oct. 5, with mdse. to H. & F. W. Meyer. Experienced heavy weather on the passage, split sails, carried away figure head, &c.

Bark Urania, Turner, Philadelphia 5 ds., coal to master.

Schr. F. A. Heath, Warred, Hewitt's Island 10 ds., with granite for Fort Richmond.

Schr. Nautilus, (Br.,) Hunter, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster and potatoes to master.

Schr. Mary Ann, Sawyer, Eastport 8 ds., with plaster to Smith & Boynton.

Schr. Fannie Hazard, Buckland, Hartford 2 ds., with powder to the Hazard Powder Co.

Schr. Geo. W. Whistler, Jr., Parker, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. Angler, Besse, Wareham, with nails to W. S. Tisdale.

Schr. Doretta Kahn, Hedge, Cromwell, Conn., stone.

Steamer Osprey, Kenney, Providence 16 hours, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Piedmont, Willets, Portland 2½ days, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell.

BELOW—One ship.

WIND—During the day, W. S. W. to N. W.

Sailed.

Steamship Daniel Webster, Miner, Havana and New-Orleans. Brig Caroline, Whiteberry, Aspinwall, and others.

Memoranda.

The packet ship Devonshire, 1,150 tons, was this morning taken on the large Sectional Dock for repairs. She will be stripped, recaulked and newly coppered.

The new ice-boat Atlantic, owned by the Union Ferry Company, is on the small Sectional Dock, foot of Clinton-street, for the purpose of being coppered.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 17—Arr., ships Clarissa Currier, Knapp, Calcutta; Art Union, Sherman, do.; Robert Patten, Manila; barks Inman, Brooks, Rio Grande; Ida, Tufts, Sierra Leone.

Spoken, &c.

Oct. 16, off Beachy Head, bark Maury, from New-York for London. Same time, exchanged signals with bark Milton, bound up the English Channel.

Oct. 24, lat. 47 50, lon. 28 20, was signalized ship Oteeonthe, bound E.

Nov. 4, lat. 44 50, lon. 49 32, was passed ship Dreadnought, from New-York for Liverpool.